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Soviet Officials Claim 'Substantial Détente' With China

By Leslie H. Gelb
New York Times Service

MOSCOW — Soviet officials say that Moscow has reached "substantial détente" with Beijing because of the widening split between China and the United States.

With the latest round of talks on normalizing Soviet-Chinese relations just completed here, key Soviet officials, who declined to be identified, presented the first authoritative account of how they want the world to perceive future Chinese-Soviet relations.

The officials characterized the evolving ties as "irreversible," "significant," and "indisputable." At the same time they — like foreign diplomats here — acknowledged real limits and a long and hard road ahead in the negotiations.

The key Soviet officials also contended that "the silly policy of the Reagan administration toward Taiwan," namely its sporadic moves to upgrade unofficial relations with Taiwan, "taught China a lesson." Therefore, he maintained "we are moving and we are beginning to gain."

As an example of reduced tensions, the officials said, soldiers stationed on either side of the 4,500-mile (7,200-kilometer) border between the two countries have been exchanging salutes and sometimes visiting each other.

To further reduce tensions, one high-ranking Soviet official said, "We are prepared for concessions."

He added: "We proposed to crawl along the border to check each kilometer, but they did not agree because what they needed was a problem and not an agreement."

Also, Vladimir N. Sushkov, deputy minister of foreign trade, confirmed in an interview that the two countries signed an agreement March 10 that will lift two-way trade in 1983 to about $1 billion, a threefold increase over 1982.

"This trade will be balanced," he said. "The growth will be in machinery, spare parts, equipment. The majority of trade is still in raw materials."

Beyond these statements, the Soviet officials declined to provide details to support the optimistic cast of their comments. A number of foreign diplomats here find the Soviet optimism overdrawn and intended, at least in part, to rattle the West.

Because of the importance of Soviet-Chinese relations for the global balance of power, the normalization talks begun last October have been the subject of intense speculation. Chinese and Soviet officials have kept an air of mystery about them, causing some Western observers to think they are trying to hide a lack of real progress. Other observers believe that some dramatic advances might be in store.

In a separate interview, Alexander E. Bovin, a senior political commentator for the government newspaper Izvestia who returned from a highly publicized visit to China last week, said that he was surprised that relations between the two nations had "improved so quickly."

He added that he was against "such speed," wanted to lay a firm foundation with "small steps," and that the Chinese had agreed with this approach.

"When the apples are ready, they will fall from the trees," commented Mr. Bovin, who is widely regarded here as being close to Yuri V. Andropov, the new leader of the Soviet Communist Party. Mr. Bovin emphasized that he was expressing his personal views.

Meanwhile, on meeting days in the normalization talks, limousines of the visiting Chinese delegation were parked conspicuously in front of the Soviet Foreign Ministry with their red flags unfurled in the Moscow wind.

Last Friday, the scene was replayed as well in front of the fashionable Prague Restaurant. Inside, the two delegations could be seen engaged in friendly chatter.

According to one high-ranking Soviet official, "The United States started out well with China, and now you are losing. The pinnacle of American-Chinese relations was in 1980, and there will not be another such pinnacle.

"At first, China thought of the United States as a strategic partner. Now, China believes the Soviet Union will not attack China."

This official maintained that China will be the ally of neither Washington nor Moscow, but will "use what it sees as the contradictions of Soviet socialism and American imperialism to foster the role of China as the main superpower of the future," with its base in the Third World.

He contended that China will continue to adopt anti-American positions in the Middle East, Africa and Central America, and side with Washington against Moscow on Afghanistan and Cambodia. But, he insisted, "the differences with Moscow on these issues are not permanent."

"China is supporting the militaristic cause of the Reagan administration in Europe," he continued, "but will be forced to change this position also."

He went on to argue that "China, with all its peculiarities, is still a Communist country and the United States is an imperialist country. The Chinese are becoming more Communist internally, and they are convinced that imperialism will not help them build socialism."

"After having played the junior partner to imperialism, China is resuming its role of the third great power in the world," he added.

In his analysis of the situation, China "couldn't be an equal partner of America for a long time and tried to take command of you, but you wouldn't allow it. So, having failed to create a united front against the Soviet Union, they resumed their anti-superpower front."

Regarding the border talks, he conceded that the positions of the two sides "diverge substantially." But he contended that through a series of confidence-building measures under discussion, tensions could be further reduced.

The Soviet approach, he explained, was to try to set aside disputed treaties and "make corrections" in the border.

A third round in the Chinese-Soviet talks on normalizing relations is to begin within a few months in Beijing.

Israel Says U.S. Violates Pact on Beirut Patrols

By David K. Shipler
New York Times Service

JERUSALEM — Israel accused the United States on Friday of failing to honor the agreement on delineating military patrol zones in the Beirut area.

An Israeli statement charged that all the incidents between U.S. marines and Israeli soldiers had occurred outside Marine areas, in zones designated as Israeli-controlled.

Furthermore, the statement contended, there had been no confrontations between Israeli troops and the Italian or French contingents of the multinational force, because those countries permitted officers to meet with their Israeli counterparts and resolve potential problems.

"The American officers, however, are kept from meeting with IDF officers in their vicinity because of political reasons," the statement said. IDF stands for Israel Defense Forces. "There are no direct contacts or talks between IDF soldiers and the Marine forces."

The statement was issued as a detailed rebuttal of charges made by the U.S. Marine Corps commandant, General Robert Barrow, that Israeli troops had placed American officers "in life-threatening situations, replete with verbal degradation of the officers, their uniform and their country."

Reuters quoted the Marine spokesman in Beirut as saying that the Marine commander there, Colonel James Mead, knew of no threats to the lives of his troops but that marines were heckled last week by Israeli soldiers who set up checkpoints on Marine-patrolled territory.

The Israeli statement denied all these allegations, saying, "no incident whatsoever is known in which IDF soldiers threatened an American officer," and, "in no event were statements made which contain any insult to the marines, their officers or their uniforms."

General Barrow made his charges in a letter to Secretary of Defense Caspar W. Weinberger. The general contended that the incidents were "timed, orchestrated and executed for obtuse [sic] Israeli political purposes." He wrote: "It is time for firm and strong action to demonstrate to the Israelis that a role as a peacekeeper does not presume weakness."

The Israeli reply came in a written statement distributed by the Government Press Office, which is an arm of Prime Minister Menachem Begin's office. Entitled "Official Military Sources' Response to Barrow's Allegations," it was understood to have been prepared by the army and the Defense Ministry.

It said that "official military sources expressed surprise" that Israel should be the target of criticism just after marines have been wounded by "terrorists" near Beirut. It called General Barrow's claim that Israel initiated and timed incidents "strange."

"All of the incidents which have occurred since the beginning of the year have been examined and clarified, between the two sides, on both the military and diplomatic levels," the statement said. "It has been proved that some of the incidents were caused by the American force's lack of knowledge about the agreements, and the rest of the incidents were due to the presence of American soldiers in the area under IDF control. The timing of the incidents was due to the dates on which the marines conducted patrols on the side under IDF control."

The statement asserted that Israel was observing the patrol limits as agreed upon among the Israeli Army, the Lebanese Army and the U.S. Marines. "On the contrary," the statement declared, "the side which does not honor the agreement and pretends that the agreement is not known to it is the Americans. It should be noted that all of the incidents were in the locations under IDF control and outside the area under Marine control."

Lines between zones were marked clearly after a Marine captain confronted some Israeli tanks last month, climbed up on one and told the Israelis they would advance only over his dead body. Israel insisted that the tanks were in an area designated as Israeli-controlled. Officials here said that American officials later admitted that that was correct.

The confrontation between the tanks and the Marine captain, the statement said, did not threaten the life of the American.

■ **Instructions From Arens**

Defense Minister Moshe Arens of Israel has assured Defense Secretary Weinberger that he has given the "strictest instructions" to Israeli forces to avoid further confrontations with U.S. military personnel in Lebanon, a high-ranking U.S. Defense Department official said Friday, The Associated Press reported.

The Israeli Embassy, meanwhile, issued a public appeal to the U.S. government to improve liaison in Lebanon by including Israelis with Marine peacekeeping forces. Initial U.S. reaction to the suggestion was that it would compromise the Marines' neutrality.

U.S. Plans Record Sale Of Arms to Taiwanese

By Michael Parks
Los Angeles Times Service

BEIJING — The Reagan administration is planning to sell a record $800 million in arms to Taiwan this year and nearly the same amount in 1984 despite a commitment to China to reduce such sales.

Beijing is certain to react with anger, and the sales could plunge U.S.-Chinese relations into a new crisis.

Although the Chinese Foreign Ministry has not yet commented formally on the projected sales, senior Chinese officials said that Beijing views the development with "utmost seriousness" and warned that such large sales could constitute "a very grave step backward" in relations.

The new sales will probably lead China to press the Reagan administration in renewed negotiations to define more precisely the limits that the United States will observe on both the quantity and quality of weapons it provides the Chinese Nationalists on Taiwan, according to diplomatic observers here.

The Reagan administration's plans were disclosed without elaboration earlier this month in a report to Congress on proposed U.S. military sales worldwide for the 1983 and 1984 fiscal years. The report says that the sales to Taiwan would probably not exceed the projected $800 million for 1983 and $780 million for 1984 and might be less, depending on actual agreements and deliveries.

The unpublicized release of the projections was apparently intended to avoid controversy over the sales, which U.S. officials characterize as routine.

China was advised of Washington's intentions, however, and has already questioned whether these sales would not violate an arms sales agreement reached last August. Under that accord, the quantity and quality of U.S. weapons sold to Taiwan would be reduced to no more than the levels of 1979, when Beijing and Washington established full diplomatic relations.

The Reagan administration contends that this year's sales, though a record amount, would actually be under the agreed limit if the ceiling amount, $598 million in 1979, were adjusted for inflation; when calculated in 1983 dollars, the limit would be $830 million, Washington asserts.

This argument is undercut, however, by the one-third increase in sales this year compared to 1982 sales of $600.7 million, informed Chinese officials replied.

China's expectation, they added, was that there would be a significant reduction year to year in the volume of arms sold. Such a large increase from 1982 to 1983, with a sustained high level of sales in 1984, appears to China to violate the understandings reached in the protracted negotiations on the issue last year, they said, adding that the matter was still under study here.

The Reagan administration is prepared to argue, according to U.S. sources, that both years' sales are "fully consistent" with the agreement and that China should judge the United States by the trend of sales over time and expect occasional fluctuations.

This approach will not satisfy Beijing, diplomats here believe, and China is likely to accuse the United States of reneging on the agreement to reduce sales.

United Press International

MIDEAST TALKS — King Hussein of Jordan reviews an honor guard in London, where delegates of the Arab League met Friday with British officials. Page 2.

2 Grenades Thrown at Beirut Force

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BEIRUT — Two hand grenades were hurled at French troops in Beirut early Friday, the fourth straight day of attacks on the multinational peacekeeping force. No one was reported injured.

The Lebanese Army commander, Major General Ibrahim Tannous, accused unnamed "non-Lebanese parties" of "masterminding and staging" the attacks in a campaign to drive the international peacekeeping force out of Lebanon.

The state-run radio and television stations here said General Tannous had made the charge during a meeting at the presidential palace with the ambassadors of Britain, France, Italy and the United States — the countries contributing in the force.

All the attacks occurred in Shiite-populated neighborhoods that were once Palestine Liberation Organization strongholds and also housed groups loyal to Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, the Iranian leader.

Shiite religious and political leaders, however, have charged that the Israeli secret service engineered the attacks to show that the Lebanese Army and the international force were incapable of maintaining security in Lebanon.

Rightist Christian militia leaders, who sympathize with the Israeli occupation, rejected these charges and blamed the attacks on Lebanese Communists in cooperation with underground "terrorist" cells left behind by the PLO. The Communists have denied the accusation.

In the incident Friday morning, the grenades were thrown at a French position in the southern Beirut suburb of Shiyah. A French military spokesman said one grenade had exploded next to the post while the second exploded some distance away. A French sentry opened fire on the lone assailant, who fled on foot, the spokesman said.

Nine Italian soldiers and five U.S. marines were wounded in grenade and gunfire attacks Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday.

General Tannous charged that those behind the attacks were trying to prove Lebanese peace was too fragile for the country's army to handle, Beirut radio reported. He said that those "behind the attacks were hoping to discredit the presence of the multinational force in Lebanon and show that the Lebanese Army cannot assume its responsibilities."

Western diplomats close to the multinational force say the attacks are coordinated but the identity and motives of the assailants remain unclear. "We still do not know in whose interest it is to undermine the multinational force," a French diplomat said.

Allies Rebuff a U.S. Effort to Curb Trade With Russians

By Axel Krause
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Major West European governments, contending that the allies' national security interests are not endangered, have rebuffed the Reagan administration's renewed effort to curb sales of sophisticated oil and natural gas equipment and technology to the Soviet Union.

The European reaction, expressed by officials Friday at the conclusion of a meeting in Paris, was seen by U.S. and European diplomats as a blow to hard-line administration strategists who would like to see agreements to restrict East-West trade emerge in a summit meeting of seven major industrial nations.

The summit is scheduled for May 28-30 in Williamsburg, Virginia.

According to participants who declined to be identified, the two-day meeting of the Coordinating Committee for Exports to Communist Areas agreed to continue studying the flow of sensitive industrial exports and technology to the Soviet Union in the oil and gas sector.

Another meeting of COCOM, which groups members of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization and Japan, is to be held in Paris next month.

No statement was issued at the conclusion of Friday's session, a meeting that a senior U.S. official described as "constructive and useful."

The official said that further detailed technical studies were needed on the security implications of exporting oil and gas-related equipment and technology. "There was flexibility shown by all sides" regarding further studies, he added.

European officials emphasized that they would continue resisting American efforts to broaden present COCOM restrictions on East-West trade beyond security considerations.

"We still have a fundamental difference of viewpoint with the United States," one official said, "over what constitutes our economic security. ... We agreed to study the issue, but we refused to go along with the concept that trade could and should be used as an economic weapon."

"We still remember the pipeline sanctions by Mr. Reagan," he said, "and the fact that the United States continues selling its grains in the Soviet Union."

He added that European reservations about the U.S. effort to curb East-West trade were expressed by delegates from France, West Germany, Italy, the Scandinavian countries and Japan.

"Only Britain was supportive" of the American approach, the official said.

The COCOM meeting was the first of its kind since President Ronald Reagan lifted U.S. sanctions against companies providing equipment for the Soviet natural gas pipeline in Western Europe.

Some U.S. and European officials saw the session as a first test of allied reaction to the persistently firm position on East-West trade of some Reagan administration agencies, chiefly the Commerce and Defense departments.

"We are aware," a European official said, "of the differences between Commerce and Defense, which are generally tough, and the State Department, which tends to be more flexible."

Agreeing with that assessment, U.S. officials who are not participating in the COCOM meeting but who are involved in monitoring East-West trade said any new, broad commitment to restricting trade with Communist nations would have to be approved by Secretary of State George P. Shultz.

"It would be premature to talk of any new trade-policy initiatives related to influencing Soviet behavior, including on energy," a U.S. official said.

He noted that a comprehensive East-West energy study was under way at the International Energy Agency in Paris, aimed at assessing such questions as alternatives to Soviet oil and natural gas supplies and stockpiling of imported energy.

Lower world oil prices, the official added, were helping to ease pressures for buying Soviet oil and gas.

The trade issue is to be discussed further at a high-level COCOM meeting to be held in Paris in late April or early May.

Umberto II, Ex-King Of Italy, Dies in Exile

The Associated Press

GENEVA — Umberto II, the last king of Italy, died here Friday of bone cancer at the age of 78, unable to fulfill his dying wish to revisit his homeland after more than 36 years of exile.

Franco Mattavelli, a spokesman for the king's only son, Victor Emanuel, said Umberto's family, including his estranged wife, Maria José, was with him when he died.

In Rome, where sympathetic politicians had already taken steps to honor the king's wish of spending his last days on Italian soil, Falcone Lucifero, former head of the royal household, said, "The last word he uttered was 'Italia.' "

"The family was fully prepared" and had been in Geneva for the past three weeks, said Dr. Peter Miescher, the physician in charge.

Dr. Miescher said Umberto was suffering from kidney failure in addition to bone cancer.

Umberto left his exile in Portugal to enter a London clinic, then entered a Geneva clinic at the end of February.

AP/1978

Umberto II

King for a Month

By Wolfgang Saxon
New York Times Service

Umberto II, Italy's May King of 1946, whose throne was voted out from under him when he succeeded his banished father, was 78 years old and had been living in exile in Portugal since the Republic of Italy was founded 37 years ago.

The last of the monarchs from the House of Savoy, Umberto was also the final link in a dynastic chain stretching back from the Middle Ages. He was the son of Victor Emanuel III whose long reign, dating from 1900, became tethered to the Fascist dictatorship and the Rome-Berlin Axis in World War II, and foundered with them.

When his father sought refuge in Egypt, the guest of King Farouk, Umberto took the crown on May 8, 1946, as Italy was bracing for a referendum on whether to stay a kingdom. The tally, announced on June 7, was 45.7 percent in favor and 54.3 percent against. Umberto abruptly left for Portugal, saying he wanted to avert a civil war, and Italy became a republic.

He settled among a colony of unthroned royalty, fading pretenders, blue bloods and the merely fashionable who kept each other company in the sea air of Estoril and Cascais, with the occasional stir of a titled wedding in Paris or Geneva.

Under the republican constitution, Umberto, his queen, the former Princess Maria José of Belgium, and their male descendants, including their only son, Prince Victor Emanuel, were barred from setting foot in Italy again. This was to safeguard the young republic when monarchism still marshaled crowds and legislative voting blocs.

More recently, having weathered political and economic travail without lapses from democracy, the Italian Parliament took the first step toward repeal of the law, with almost all political parties supporting the move.

Umberto himself kept track of the monarchist movement but stayed aloof from it and Italian politics in general.

His wife, daughter of Albert I

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Cambodian Refugees, Finding No Peace, Flee New York

By Robert D. McFadden
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Forty-four members of seven Cambodian families who fled from war and starvation in their homeland and crowded refugee camps in Thailand to take up new lives in New York have fled again, this time from robbers, muggers and young toughs on the streets of Brooklyn.

Taking little more than large sacks of rice and their clothes, the 44 boarded a chartered bus Wednesday for Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, where furnished homes, food, interpreters and other volunteer help awaited them.

"They're disappointed," Truong Ngoc Phuong, director of the Indochinese Service Center in Harrisburg, said Thursday as the refugees settled into row houses renovated by Presbyterian Church volunteers.

"They were trying to find freedom and safety in this country," Mr. Phuong said. "It was better than in Cambodia, but they couldn't find freedom and safety in Brooklyn. I don't know if they are bitter. They don't really express it in that way."

Mr. Phuong said that the families had lived just south of the borough's Prospect Park for up to a year and a half and that each had encountered violence, mostly muggings and robberies.

Two victims were hospitalized with injuries after muggings, he said. In some cases, children walking to school were beaten, and when their mothers escorted them, they were robbed. In recent weeks, five families reported break-ins at their apartments, Mr. Phuong said.

He said that Cheam Leng, a 33-year-old maintenance worker, and his wife and four children were terrorized for three hours on Feb. 4 by three gunmen who invaded their apartment, took their money and carted away their furniture.

Mr. Phuong, a Vietnamese refugee who came to the United States 15 years ago, said he was asked for help by Jeffrey Nachamie and Jane Roberts, who work on refugee resettlement programs for the United Presbyterian Church in New York. Mr. Nachamie had been working with the Cambodians for seven months and wanted a safer home for them.

Most of the families came from Phnom Penh, the Cambodian capital, and left as early as 1978, during the bloody four-year rule of Pol Pot. They spent several years in camps in Thailand before arriving in the United States. Their confrontation with crime began soon after their arrival.

"I tried to make it better for them while they were here," Mr. Nachamie said, "but even with police assistance, I couldn't make it tenable. Every other day, it was something, a minor robbery to a major beating. All the police, all the agencies, couldn't do anything."

Since last fall, Mr. Nachamie said he had counted 22 major crimes, not including muggings, among 150 Indochinese refugees living in a three-block area south of Prospect Park.

About $5,000 for the resettlement of the families was provided by the World Refugee Resettlement office of the United Presbyterian Church, Mr. Nachamie said. Most of the money will go for renting homes.

In Harrisburg, Mr. Phuong sought help from the Reverend Roger Grussing, pastor of the Market Square Presbyterian Church, and from the Carlisle Presbytery of the United Presbyterian Church, made up of 52 churches.

Two contractors provided eight row houses downtown for below-market rentals of $250 a month in exchange for renovation work by church volunteers. Beds, blankets, food and numerous furnishings were donated by families in the area, Mr. Phuong said.

On Wednesday, when the bus arrived, 100 volunteers greeted the refugees with a dinner at the Market Square Church. The service center, Mr. Phuong said, will help family members find jobs and enroll children in schools. It has found volunteers to help with problems ranging from English interpretation to shopping.

"Each family has a different story to tell," Mr. Phuong said. "We can see the fear in their eyes, but we're going to try to help them forget what happened."

Solving the Social Security Puzzle: U.S. Is Better Off Than Western Europe

By James M. Markham
New York Times Service

BONN — As the U.S. Congress moves to shore up the Social Security system, West European governments and politicians are still debating ways of bringing solvency to their more expensive and more generous systems at a time of economic stagnation.

Across Western Europe, old-age pension and related health-benefit programs are facing deficits and serious financial strains as the elderly live longer and the percentage of contributing workers shrinks. But changes have been timid and piecemeal.

First hit by the 1974 oil-induced recession, the West European pension systems, which grew munificently under assumptions of prosperity, now must grapple with stubbornly high unemployment levels that cut the pool of contributors even more.

Heinrich Franke, state secretary in the Labor Ministry in Bonn, said: "Full employment could solve most of our short-term and even medium-term problems. But as the birthrates begin to scissor apart, we will be facing a long-range structural problem."

He added, "Starting in 1990, the low-birthrate generation will be entering the work force and the baby-boom generation will start receiving pensions in greater numbers. Today the payroll taxes of 100 workers pay for 43 pensions. If the low birthrate continues, by 2000-2030 the ratio will be nearly 1-to-1."

The United States is somewhat better off. Now, according to the Social Security Administration, there are 100 workers for every 31.25 pensioners. By 2030, when the majority of the baby-boom generation has reached retirement age, there will still be two workers for each Social Security recipient.

The European crisis is more profound than the American in another respect. With some exceptions, Europeans are not normally buffered by private retirement programs. In the United States, nearly three-quarters of all workers from 25 to 65 are covered by private pension plans in addition to Social Security.

A survey of West European pension programs found that, despite financial stress, few governments or politicians question the assumptions of state-guaranteed retirement.

With the notable exceptions of France and the Netherlands, most West European governments make substantial annual contributions to their social security budgets that tend to fluctuate with economic conditions, rising when times are hard.

In Austria, general revenue contributions cover 25.9 percent of the system's costs. In Sweden, the government underwrites 20 percent, but has tended to shift the burden to business-paid payroll taxes. In West Germany, the trend has been downward, from 24.2 percent in 1977 to 19.4 percent of outlays last year.

At a time of persistent recession, some free-market economists and industrialists argue that heavy state involvement in pension programs — and hefty and steadily rising payroll taxes for businesses — are slowing recovery and should be cut. But, while the topic raises considerable passion, few politicians have suggested radical changes that would banish the looming actuarial nightmares of the 1990s.

In the campaign for this month's West German election, both the ruling Christian Democrats and the opposition Social Democrats avoided making pensions a central issue since both are essentially committed to retrenchment and consolidation.

In the United States, Social Security benefits rise according to increases in the Consumer Price Index, and inflationary prices in recent years caused benefits to rise markedly. The core of the West German problem is a 1957 law that similarly links retirement benefits to rises in the nation's gross wage level. In the 1970s, this generated pension increases that averaged 10 percent annually when inflation was running at 3 percent.

When the conservative Christian Democratic-led coalition came to power last October, one of the first measures it took was to defer from Jan. 1, 1983, to July 1 a 5.6-percent increase based on the gross-wage index.

According to Mr. Franke, in spite of these reforms, the West German system may be $2.5 billion in deficit next year. The government, he said, is contemplating a "modified gross income" formula and, should unemployment persist, further payroll-tax increases.

Both the Social Democrats and their traditional allies, the German Trade Union Federation, accept the inevitability of increases in payroll taxes, which currently are 9 percent of salary matched equally by employers. But they are pushing for greater state involvement.

Nowhere in Western Europe, either, has there been anything like the U.S. House of Representatives' proposal to raise the retirement age to 66 and then 67 in the next century.

The trend in Western Europe had been to lower the retirement age from 65, or to encourage flexible retirement, making room for young job-seekers. But, in some countries, bloated social security deficits have slowed this process. On Jan. 29, the Italian government ended early retirement for state employees.

In France, where supplementary private pension programs are mandatory, the Socialist government last month enacted an old trade union demand lowering the retirement age from 65 to 60.

In Italy, abuse of early retirement has become such a scandal that newspapers compete to turn up the nation's youngest pensioner. The latest is said to be a woman who "retired" at 29 from her public high school job on a pension of $430 a month.

In Britain, the opposition Labor Party has promised to restore a generous wage-and-price indexing formula if it is returned to office. A report last autumn by a government think tank that urged sharp social security reductions stirred resistance within Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's Conservative Party, too.

Solidarity Makes Plea At Madrid Conference

United Press International

MADRID — The banned Polish trade union Solidarity urged the 35-nation Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe Friday to safeguard the right to form free unions.

Exiled Solidarity members presented a 600-page document to the delegations at the Madrid meeting reviewing the 1975 Helsinki accords. The document discussed alleged violations of human rights agreements and international treaties by the Polish government.

The report was compiled by hundreds of former union members on orders from their underground leadership, including Bogdan Lis of Gdansk and Zbigniew Bujak of the Warsaw region. It reached the union's foreign coordinating bureau in Brussels early this month, said Jerzy Milewski, head of the office.

"This is the first comprehensive and thorough document that has come from inside Poland on this subject," said Anna Nitoslawska, a Solidarity member.

Mr. Milewski said Solidarity underground leaders urged the Madrid conference "to take this document into account when it formulates its concluding statement."

A compromise draft of a final conference document presented Tuesday by nonaligned nations at the meeting proposed wording on trade union rights that gives no right to strike and sets trade unions under "the law of the state."

"The Poles will feel abandoned in the face of mass repression if this wording is approved," said Mr. Milewksi. "I hope our report will help the delegates create a text that takes *full* union rights into account."

The Solidarity members said that, although martial law has been lifted, "the situation in the country is even worse." They said that "penal legislation has toughened the law to some extent even compared to the martial law period," which lasted for more than a year.

■ **Protest Leaders Arrested**

The Polish authorities in Warsaw say they have arrested the leaders of two days of "illegal demonstrations" in Gdansk at the beginning of this week, John Kifner of *The New York Times reported.*

The demonstrations, during which protesters demanded the restoration of Solidarity, followed a declaration by Lech Walesa, the union's leader, that "harder tactics" would have to be used. But he has been hinting to Western reporters that the protests might have been incited by government provocateurs. He said he had nothing to do with them.

The protests, held Sunday and Monday, were broken up by the police. The government press agency, PAP, said Thursday that the police had arrested a man named Waldemar Bobkowski and a "group of people who incited the staging of illegal demonstrations." Independent reports from Gdansk said scores of people had been arrested.

China-U.K. Trade Talks

United Press International

LONDON — Chen Muhua, China's minister of foreign economic relations and trade, will visit Britain from March 24 to 31 to discuss means of increasing bilateral trade, British officials announced Friday.

The Associated Press

Queen Elizabeth II greeted Walid Khalidi, a Palestinian representative, as an Arab League mission met Friday with Prime Minister Thatcher and other British officials.

Hussein Urges Thatcher to Help Create West Bank Palestinian State

By Peter Osnos
Washington Post Service

LONDON — King Hussein of Jordan led an Arab League delegation in meetings with Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher on Friday, ending a prolonged British-Arab dispute over Mrs. Thatcher's refusal to meet officials of the Palestine Liberation Organization.

The delegation sought to promote the Arab League's latest plan for the creation of an independent Palestinian state.

The statement also reaffirmed Britain's commitment to "security for all states in the region," including Israel, as well as "justice for the Palestinian people, including self-determination."

The Arab hope, diplomatic sources said, is that Britain will urge President Ronald Reagan to put greater pressure on Israel to stop placing settlements in the occupied West Bank and to withdraw its forces from Lebanon. These are the items currently at the top of the Arab agenda, and on both issues Britain's views are generally close to those of the Arabs.

[King Hussein urged Mrs. Thatcher to use Britain's influence to help create a Palestinian state on the Israeli-held West Bank of the Jordan River, United Press International *reported, quoting diplomats* familiar with the talks.

[In a luncheon speech quoted by the Jordanian Embassy, Hussein said Britain "is capable today of playing a major role in leading its support to the just cause of the Palestinian people and enable them to exercise their legitimate right to self-determination … to establish their independent state."]

The delegation had been scheduled to visit London last fall to explain the Arab League's latest plan for an independent Palestinian state. But the meeting was called off because of Mrs. Thatcher's insistence that unless the PLO renounced violence she would not receive any of its representatives.

In retaliation for what was regarded as a rebuke of the Arabs' position, Saudi Arabia canceled a scheduled visit by Foreign Secretary Francis Pym, and Britain's relations with other countries in the region also suffered a setback. There were hints that Britain's trade with the Middle East would be affected.

After months of negotiation, the problem was overcome by the selection of a leading Palestinian academic, Walid Khalidi, to the delegation. He is a member of the Palestine National Council, the Palestinians' parliament-in-exile, but is not a member of the PLO.

To show its eagerness to patch matters up, the British went to unusual lengths Friday to give the delegation a warm welcome. The full pomp and circumstance accorded a state visit was organized, and Mrs. Thatcher curtsied when greeting King Hussein. A guard of honor was provided as well as military bands. Later, the delegation, including Mr. Khalidi, paid a call on Queen Elizabeth II.

Members of the 10-member delegation included Prince Saud al-Faisal, the Saudi foreign minister, and the foreign ministers or deputies of Morocco, Syria, Algeria and Tunisia.

Luns Asserts Zero Option Won't Work

The Associated Press

BRUSSELS — Josepb Luns, the NATO secretary-general, declared Friday that the "zero option" for reducing the number of medium-range missiles in Europe was "not attainable." Mr. Luns said that a less *ambitious proposal* might be needed to reach an arms agreement with the Soviet Union, Belgian television reported.

"Practically speaking, we have now realized that the zero option is not attainable because the Russians say 'no,' " Mr. Luns said in remarks to be broadcast Sunday. An editor at the Belgian network BRT read excerpts of the interview to The Associated Press.

The zero option calls for the North Atlantic Treaty Organization to abandon plans to deploy 572 cruise and Pershing-2 missiles over the next five years if the Russians dismantle their force of SS-4, SS-5 and SS-20 rockets targeted on Western Europe.

But Mr. Luns said: "We are now headed for an interim solution. That means the zero option remains as ideal but that in fact we will be satisfied with another solution. That other solution would have to be discussed in consultations with the alliance."

Mr. Luns's remarks were the strongest expression of lack of confidence in the zero option in recent weeks by a member of the alliance's international staff. They echoed the views of some West European leaders seeking to hasten an agreement in the U.S.-Soviet talks in Geneva to reduce intermediate-range missiles in Europe.

A special consulting group from the NATO countries met here Friday to advise the U.S. negotiating team. Richard R. Burt, the U.S. assistant secretary of state for European affairs, presided.

Mr. Burt said afterward that the "U.S. will continue to work for a fair and equitable arms-control agreement in Geneva, which would be in the best interests of all parties."

In defense of the zero option, however, Mr. Burt added: "We must continue to tell the Soviets as well as our publics that eliminating an entire category of systems is the best and most moral outcome."

"At the same time, President Reagan has made clear that this is not a take-it-or-leave-it proposition," he said.

Mr. Burt said that U.S. negotiators were empowered to explore any proposed solution, as long as it fits criteria outlined by Mr. Reagan in February.

NATO has endorsed the Reagan administration's zero-option proposal. The Soviet Union has rejected it.

■ **Reagan Meets With Aides**

Administration officials said Friday that President Reagan had conferred with leading national security advisers to consider possible changes in his plan for reducing the number of U.S. and Soviet medium-range missiles, Reuters reported from Washington.

The officials stressed that Mr. Reagan was merely reviewing policy and had not decided to go along with calls by alliance leaders for an interim accord at the Geneva talks to remove some, but not all, U.S. and Soviet medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe. Some officials expressed doubt that Mr. Reagan would end his policy review before the current round in the Geneva negotiations adjourns March 29.

WORLD BRIEFS

France Issues Warrant for Nazi

LYONS (Reuters) — The French magistrate in charge of the case against Klaus Barbie, the convicted Nazi war criminal, issued an international arrest warrant Friday for Paul Touvier, the wartime militia chief in Lyons, who is now living in Italy.

Touvier, who was head of the militia while Barbie led the Gestapo in Lyons, was twice sentenced to death in his absence after the war.

Judicial sources in Lyons said the warrant alleged crimes against humanity that were committed while Touvier was head of the Milice Française, an organization that helped German occupying forces track French Resistance members in World War II. The sources said they believed the new warrant followed fresh evidence brought to light in the Barbie investigation.

Britain Extends Nkomo's Stay

LONDON (AP) — The Zimbabwe opposition leader, Joshua Nkomo, who arrived in London last Sunday after fleeing to Botswana, has been given permission to remain in Britain until April 12, the Home Office said Friday.

Mr. Nkomo, 65, was told when he arrived in London that he could remain for only one week. He said at that time that he would return home as soon as he received firm assurances of his personal safety from Prime Minister Robert Mugabe. Zimbabwe officials said the assurances already have been given and the government would not negotiate with him outside of Zimbabwe.

Mr. Nkomo fled his home in Bulawayo on March 7 after government troops raided the house and shot and killed his driver. He first went to Botswana, saying he feared for his life, and from there flew to Johannesburg and then London.

Swedish Public Workers Sign Pact

STOCKHOLM (AP) — Management and representatives of Sweden's public workers signed a central wage contract for 1.5 million employees early Friday, averting selective strikes by 1,900 employees that would have halted all flights from Sweden's major airports.

Municipal workers' unions reached an agreement with the National Agency for Government Employers late Thursday night. But negotiations with the three white-collar unions on a compromise proposed by government mediators dragged on until shortly after 5 A.M., 50 minutes before security personnel and passport controllers at the four major airports were to have struck. The contract would give an average 1.4 percent monthly raise with 0.3 percent to be distributed in local negotiations.

Last Friday the Confederation of Trade Unions, representing about two million blue-collar workers, and the Swedish Employers' Federation signed a central contract that would give a 1.9 percent monthly raise.

U.S. Space Shuttle Ready to Fly

WASHINGTON (Combined Dispatches) — The new U.S. space shuttle, Challenger, and its satellite cargo were declared fit for flight Friday. The space agency said the craft would be launched April 4 for a five-day orbital mission.

Lieutenant General James A. Abrahamson, head of the space shuttle program for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, said that further preparations must go smoothly or the flight could be postponed again. The original launching date for Challenger was Jan. 20.

The latest problem was possible damage from a storm at the launching area Feb. 28. Sand, salt and silica particles were found on the satellite, and NATO officials thought its operations might be affected. But they said Friday that the contamination was less than feared and that the craft had been cleaned. Earlier problems with the shuttle's engines have been solved, they said.

For the Record

BRUSSELS (UPI) — The European Commission is starting preparatory talks with the Gulf Cooperation Council on a cooperation agreement, officials said Friday. Six Gulf states — Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, the United Arab Emirates, Qatar, Oman and Bahrain — belong to the council.

LONDON (AP) — The ashes of Donald Maclean, 69, the British diplomat who became a spy and supplied Moscow with secret information before defecting in 1951, have been buried at the Church of the Holy Trinity in the village of Penn, 20 miles (32 kilometers) northwest of London. Mr. Maclean died March 6 in Moscow.

Umberto II, Former King Of Italy, Dies in Geneva

(Continued from Page 1)

and sister of Leopold III, kings of the Belgians, went to live in Geneva in 1947 with their son and three daughters, but the family members occasionally reunited.

Umberto's father died that December in Alexandria at the age of 78. Victor Emanuel III had been urged repeatedly during World War II to dissociate himself from the Fascist regime of Benito Mussolini, but failed to extricate himself and confront the man he himself had made prime minister in 1922.

Rome fell to the Allies on June 4, 1944, and a day later Victor Emanuel made a final gesture to save the tainted monarchy. Under heavy pressure, he transferred his "royal prerogatives" to his son, which made Umberto, then 39, de facto sovereign and royal stand-in until his father's formal abdication.

Umberto Nicola Giovanni Maria of Savoy was born Sept. 15, 1904, in the royal castle at Racconigi, Piedmont, in the northwest corner of Italy. He was the only son of King Victor Emanuel III and Queen Helena, Princess of Montenegro.

Their House of Savoy arose in the mid-11th century with Count Humbert the Whitehanded, feudal lord of the Kingdom of Arles, parts of Savoy and, through marriage, fiefs in Piedmont, including Turin.

The fortunes and lands of the dynasty, straddling the borders of Italy, France and Switzerland, waxed and waned through the centuries. It acquired the royal title with the kingdoms of Sicily in 1714 and Sardinia in 1720.

In the 19th century, Savoy fueled the Risorgimento, the movement that united Italy in 1861 under King Victor Emanuel II, Umberto's great-grandfather.

Umberto was an army lieutenant at 18 when Victor Emanuel III asked Mussolini to form a cabinet. He rapidly advanced in rank to general in command of a division.

Tall and dashing, Prince Umberto also acquired the reputation of a ladies' man and playboy, and Dolores Del Rio, the actress, once called him "the handsomest man in the world."

He married Princess Maria Jose in 1930 amid one of the grandest gatherings of European royalty. The festivities lasted a week and the wedding ball had 5,000 people dancing in Rome's Quirinale Palace.

When Italy declared war on Britain and France, Prince Umberto commanded the Italian Army group that invaded the French Riviera at a terrible cost in lives.

He was promoted to Marshal of Italy but held no command when Mussolini fell in 1943, and was not believed to have played a role in that plot.

With the Allies in Rome in 1944, King Victor Emanuel remained at his palace in Naples while Prince Umberto took his place in the Quirinale as "Lieutenant of the King."

In its time, the House of Savoy was one of Europe's wealthiest families. The republic seized much of its holdings for the state, but Umberto apparently benefited from funds salted away by the Savoy kings.

Most of the money was in British banks and was seized as enemy property during the war. It was restored to Umberto later as private property over the protests of the Italian state.

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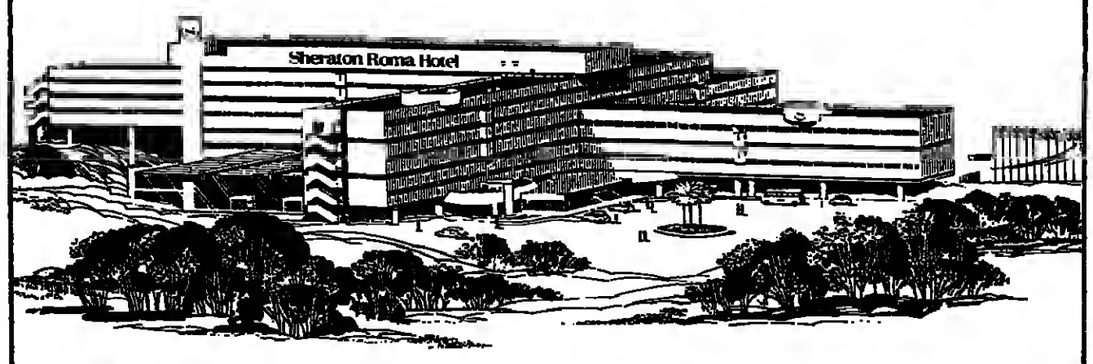

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Pentagon Study Says 5-Year Military Plan Will Cost $2 Trillion

By George C. Wilson
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The Pentagon's newest five-year plan for rearming America would cost just under $2 trillion if Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger got his way, according to an internal guidance document.

In the document, Mr. Weinberger sets forth steadily rising budget targets for the military services for fiscal 1985 through 1989. The target would reach $464.7 billion in fiscal 1989, compared with the $274.1 billion requested for fiscal 1984, the budget now before Congress. The totals for fiscal 1985 through 1988 are the same as projected earlier this year.

This year's 109-page guidance paper, obtained by the privately owned Defense Week publication, is markedly softer in tone than the one issued to the military services last year for fiscal 1984-88. The new paper, much of it unclassified, avoids using the term "protracted" nuclear warfare, for example.

Mr. Weinberger said last year that the armed services must be prepared to fight a "protracted" nuclear war. His mention of the need for such preparations caused a controversy, even though he repeatedly said he was not breaking any new ground in nuclear policy.

This year's guidance emphasizes the need to tailor forces for African and Gulf contingencies, including finding ways to contain such leaders as Libya's Moamer Qadhafi.

The United States must "develop plans to counter militarily Soviet, Cuban and Libyan forces operating from Libyan bases which pose a threat to U.S. or NATO forces," Mr. Weinberger stated.

"U.S. interests in Africa will grow in the decade ahead," he said. "Critical commercial and military LOCs [lines of communication] traverse or run in close proximity to this resource-rich continent."

"Therefore," he continued, "we must counter Libyan subversive actions throughout Africa by assisting friendly states militarily, where appropriate, and by weakening Libya's ability to interfere."

Also, the guidance said, "we must maintain and, as required, expand access and transit rights in pro-Western African states for the deployment of U.S. forces to Africa, the South Atlantic and contiguous areas, and work to deny or reverse similar access and transit rights to the Soviets."

In discussing the Gulf, Mr. Weinberger directed the air force by 1986 to store in the area the equipment needed to "support planned deployments."

"U.S. forces will be rapidly projected into the region to directly confront the Soviet attack and assist regional and Western allies, where available, in the defense of the oil fields and the Arabian Peninsula," he said.

Haiti Wants Hero's Ashes Back to Complete a Pantheon

By Juan de Onis
International Herald Tribune

PORT-AU-PRINCE, Haiti — The Haitian government, which is to inaugurate a national pantheon April 7, is hoping that France by then will return the ashes of Toussaint L'Ouverture, a leader of the Haitian revolution for independence who died in a French jail.

The remains of Toussaint L'Ouverture, who was a black general of the French Army, are now at Fort-de-Joux in France. If returned, they would be placed in the pantheon alongside those of Alexandre Pétion, Jean-Jacques Dessalines and Henri Christophe, three other figures in the slave revolt that succeeded against Napoleon Bonaparte.

"We have been trying to get L'Ouverture's ashes back since 1880. We have indications that the Mitterrand government is prepared to do it," said Gaston Hermantin, the director-general of the National Pantheon Museum, in reference to the government of President François Mitterrand in France.

The pantheon is an underground structure covered by a dome of lawns and white marble pools that is located next to the presidential palace. It occupies a space that was once designated as the site for the mausoleum of Haiti's late president, François Duvalier, who ruled this country for 14 years and placed his son, Jean-Claude Duvalier, in the hereditary presidency.

It is said in social circles close to Jean-Claude Duvalier and his wife, Dominique, that she had insisted that the pantheon be built in honor of heroes of the independence movement and that the Duvalier identification be downplayed.

Beyond the oval entrance, where the remains of the heroes are to be enshrined, the pantheon opens into a hall that contains a remarkable collection of historical objects representing Haiti's varied, turbulent past.

It starts with a display of pre-Columbian objects, with artifacts of the native Arawak Indians, who have virtually disappeared.

The museum then moves to the era of Haiti's discovery. The central object in this section is the anchor

HAITI NOTEBOOK

recovered from the Santa Maria, one of the three ships used in the first voyage of Columbus, which wrecked off the northern coast of this island.

Then, after a section devoted to slavery, comes objects from the period of independence. The key object on display is a mahogany voodoo drum nearly five feet (1.5 meters) tall. The drum was used by Mr. Dessalines to summon the rebels who fought the French from 1791 until 1804.

François Duvalier, who protected voodoo, is represented in the final section of the museum, after sections on the Haitian emperors, and the military occupation by United States marines that lasted from 1915 to 1934.

The objects of the last section include the black doctor's bag that François Duvalier took with him as he toured the country as a rural physician and ethnographer and the gold-plated automatic pistol he carried.

Mr. Hermantin said a circular gallery surrounding this central hall will contain a permanent display of Haitian art. Collections are being brought for the inauguration from museums in the United States and private owners.

Haiti, which is poor and undergoing an austerity program, does not have large amounts of money for art and cultural projects, Mr. Hermantin said. But he added that he has support from the presidential palace for developing a school of fine arts that will give Haiti's people an opportunity for formal instruction.

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The daily minimum wage in Haiti of $2.60 is less than the hourly minimum wage in the United States, which explains the very low level of protein consumption in this country of six million people. Even compared with the neighboring Dominican Republic, Haiti's nutrition is deprived.

For instance, poultry producers in the Dominican Republic are now marketing about 50 million chickens a year and even exporting some to Puerto Rico. In Haiti, for a population of about the same size, two million chickens are produced annually. Organized egg production in Haiti is only 600,000 dozens a year, which averages out to just over one egg a year for each Haitian.

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Claude Levy, who worked for Chase Manhattan Bank in the United States for 20 years, said the only answer to Haiti's basic poverty problem is to create more jobs. He has come back to the island to promote private-sector investments that generate employment.

Mr. Levy is director of a private jobs program known as the Development Finance Corp. He said that private Haitian investors had put $1 million into the program and that he had obtained a U.S. promise of a $4-million grant and of technical assistance worth $1 million.

Until recently, private investors have shown most interest in assembly plants that use Haiti's cheap, skilled labor. There are about 150 such operations. The plants have generated as much as 60,000 jobs in textile piecework, electronic assembly, pharmaceutical packing and printing.

The U.S. recession has hit the plants hard, however, causing the loss of about 12,000 jobs. Mr. Levy said these operation could be revitalized rapidly if the recession ends and if Haiti gains the trade advantages promised by the United States under President Ronald Reagan's proposed Caribbean basin initiative.

And the Private Finance Corp., under the presidency of Andres Apaid, a leading manufacturer, is giving new emphasis to projects in rural areas that will not only be labor intensive but will also generate food production. The maximum loan for each project will be $150,000.

To develop these small projects, an agricultural center is being set up by two Israeli experts, Eli Mizrachi and Dan Reis. They will provide technical assistance for farmers and market the production.

"In Haiti, as in Israel, water management is a vital factor. There are only 57,000 hectares [140,800 acres] of irrigated land now, and this has to be increased significantly if agricultural production is to meet the country's food needs," Mr. Levy said.

U.S. government-financed wheat, soybean and vegetable oil sales of $15 million annually are expected to generate a local currency fund that will be used in finance long-term agricultural development.

The basic problem of water has never been given a large-scale investment. That means the problems of food self-sufficiency and exports have never been solved. Even production of coffee, Haiti's most important farm product, has declined in recent years as land has eroded and become less fertile, largely because of poor water management.

Memo on Arms Talks Criticizes 2 Democrats

By David Shribman
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — An internal Arms Control and Disarmament Agency memorandum recommended that two Democratic members of Congress, Senator Gary Hart of Colorado and Representative Bob Carr of Michigan, be kept away from arms negotiations in Geneva, according to those who have read the memorandum.

The document, which has become a central element in the struggle over the nomination of Kenneth L. Adelman as director of the agency, also contains a number of derogatory remarks about leading members of the American arms negotiating team in Geneva.

Edward L. Rowny, the chief strategic arms negotiator, described the memorandum last week as "informal talking points prepared for me." He said its contents "do not represent my views then or now."

Senator Hart, who has made several trips to Geneva as a participant in arms talks and as an observer, said he had not seen the memo. "No suggestion has ever been made that I violated any classification or any confidences," he said Thursday. "What it was that I did over there that offended him, I do not know."

The senator, a candidate for the Democratic presidential nomination, called for Mr. Rowny's removal, saying he had "outlived his usefulness" and had "a failure of commitment to the negotiating process."

Representative Carr, who is a member of the subcommittee that deals with appropriations for the arms control agency, has been a congressional observer at the talks. "I doubt that Rowny can keep me out of Geneva if he wants to," he said. "And if he does, he'll have very, very serious trouble within the Congress."

Mr. Hart and Mr. Carr have strong views on arms control that clash with those of the administration, and they are known to be outspoken.

The memo's mention of the two legislators became known Thursday as the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, using unusually strong language, made public a report describing Mr. Adelman as "not qualified" to become director of the arms control agency.

The committee sent the nomination of Mr. Adelman, now the deputy U.S. delegate to the United Nations, to the Senate floor but refused to recommend that he be confirmed.

The committee report said: "His interest in arms control was revealed to be more general than specific, his familiarity with the broad range of arms control issues limited, his background in 20 years' history of negotiations shallow, his approach political rather than substantive."

Those who have seen the memorandum, which was reportedly meant to be used as Mr. Rowny's advice to Mr. Adelman, and other documents in the possession of the Foreign Relations Committee said they raised questions about Mr. Adelman's testimony, particularly his remarks denying that he had given consideration to personnel matters at the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency.

The documents reportedly include a note written by Mr. Adelman to Robin West, an assistant secretary of the interior. The note, signed "Ken," carries these words and an apparent reference to Mr. Rowny: "Robin: These are Ed's real views."

They also include, according to those who have seen them, a letter from Kenneth W. Dam, deputy secretary of state, to the committee indicating that Mr. Adelman acknowledged meetings with Mr. Rowny and Mr. West about the memorandum.

United Press International

A FINNISH START — Kalevi Sorsa, the prime minister of Finland, served the former U.S. vice president, Walter F. Mondale, Finnish porridge for breakfast on Friday. Mr. Mondale, who said in February that he is seeking the Democratic nomination for the presidency, arrived Thursday in Helsinki for an unofficial visit.

U.S. Aides Say El Salvador Ignores Intelligence Data in War on Rebels

By Philip Taubman
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — An intelligence-gathering network established by the United States in Central America to track Soviet and Cuban arms shipments and monitor guerrilla activities in El Salvador has proven too sophisticated to be used effectively by the Salvadoran military, according to senior Reagan administration officials.

It has also covertly placed U.S. intelligence technicians near combat areas, exposing them to far more danger than U.S. military advisers in El Salvador, the officials said.

The network, which officials said was installed during the last two years at a cost of tens of millions of dollars, provides highly detailed information about guerrilla plans and operations, including targets designated for attack.

The Salvadoran military, however, has often ignored the warnings or been unable to dispatch troops quickly enough to head off enemy attacks, the officials said. For example, the officials said, the Salvadoran military was unable to take advantage of detailed warnings about a guerrilla offensive in January.

The intelligence network has also revealed land, sea and air routes used to smuggle arms to the Salvadoran guerrillas, according to the officials. They said the flow of arms from the Soviet Union and Cuba, while increasingly shifting from land and sea routes to movement by air from Nicaragua to El Salvador, has remained fairly heavy over the last year.

The network uses both human and technical collection systems, including photo reconnaissance aircraft, the officials said.

The system is operated primarily by dozens of U.S. intelligence technicians stationed covertly in the field in Central America, often in or near guerrilla-controlled territory.

Administration officials said that the technicians far outnumber U.S. military advisers in El Salvador and often work near combat zones. The Reagan administration currently limits the number of military advisers to 55.

Administration officials said the collection network in Central America was exceeded in the breadth of its coverage of tactical military communications and operations only by U.S. intelligence operations in the Middle East. Its establishment has been one of the highest national security priorities of the Reagan administration, they added.

William J. Casey, the director of central intelligence, in an oblique reference to the intelligence network, said last year that the Central Intelligence Agency had contributed to the success of the March 1982 elections in El Salvador by helping the military there anticipate guerrilla efforts to disrupt the voting.

National security officials said this week that the election represented a high-water mark for using the intelligence information. Recent guerrilla successes showed, they said, that the Salvadoran military lacked the manpower, leadership, and equipment to react swiftly to intelligence reports about guerrilla intentions.

The exact cost of building and operating the Central American intelligence network is carried in secret budget figures of the Defense Department and the Central Intelligence Agency, according to national security officials. But they estimated that the cost, since the system was formed in 1981, has totaled more than $100 million.

The collection system, officials said, provides the United States with a highly detailed picture of arms traffic from Cuba to Nicaragua.

Salvadoran Panel Presents Plan for 'Broad' Amnesty

United Press International

SAN SALVADOR — A special panel has recommended to President Alvaro Alfredo Magaña a broad amnesty plan that would allow for leftist guerrillas to participate in elections this December and lead to the eventual return of exiled leftist politicians.

Mr. Magaña declined to release full details of the recommendations, but he had said when naming the eight-member panel last month that it must help find a peaceful end to the three-year-old civil war that has left 32,000 people dead. Leftist insurgents and exiled leftist politicians have rejected an amnesty and the scheduled elections as a "farce."

In a brief statement Thursday, the eight-member commission said: "Our first step has been to recommend to the government ... an amnesty law that will be broad and opportune." The commission's proposals require the approval of Mr. Magaña and the adoption of the 50-member Constituent Assembly.

Mr. Magaña said the panel was also developing ways to let leftist political exiles return for the voting.

The Reagan administration has supported government plans for amnesty as a way to undercut leftists' claims that they cannot safely participate in elections, a strategy that was used when the Constituent Assembly was elected.

Quality of U.S. Teachers Declines As Top Women Take Other Jobs

By Lawrence Feinberg
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The surge of women into business, law and other professions has "drained away" many of the brightest women from teaching in U.S. schools and is one of the prime reasons for an alarming drop in the academic quality of new teachers, according to a report.

"Many high-caliber young women students are choosing other professions which used to be open to only a few of them," said Emily Feistritzer, director of the study, which was issued Wednesday.

During the 1970s, the report said, the college board test scores of education majors dropped far more rapidly than those of students in other fields, while the number of women earning education degrees dropped by more than a third.

Meanwhile, women being graduated from college with degrees in business rose from just over 9,000 in 1970 to almost 63,000 in 1980, those with a law degree surged from 801 to 10,761, and those getting engineering degrees increased from 526 to 7,669.

Women continue to make up almost 70 percent of the teaching force in U.S. public schools, Miss Feistritzer said: "But a lot of the cream is being skimmed off."

Unless major steps are taken to reverse it, she said, the slide in teacher quality "will accelerate within the next few years," undermining the quality of schools and threatening America's "postwar role as a world leader."

Miss Feistritzer, who holds a doctorate in education from Indiana University, publishes a series of education newsletters in Washington. Her 63-page report pulls together and analyzes a range of data on education from government agencies and teacher organizations.

The report also shows the following:

- A severe shortage of qualified mathematics and science teachers.
- Widespread dissatisfaction among teachers with their status and jobs.
- Teacher salary levels that are relatively low and have lagged behind inflation. The biggest salary problem, Miss Feistritzer said, is not for beginners but for experienced teachers, whose pay increases are much less than in other white-collar fields.

The average pay of teachers traditionally has been low, Miss Feistritzer noted. But until the 1970s a large proportion of capable women went into teaching anyway because there were few opportunities in other fields.

"Women, like men, go now to money and prestige," she wrote. "That means they go elsewhere than into teaching."

A study issued last year by the National Center for Education Statistics showed that the average achievement level of female high school seniors going into teaching fell much more sharply from 1972 to 1980 than that of female students heading for other fields.

The achievement level of the relatively few males headed for teaching also fell, the study said, but at about the same rate as for other male students.

Scientists Report A New Advance In Antibodies

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Researchers are one step closer to a new method of cancer treatment that will target the body's defenses on cancer cells and destroy them, according to scientists at Damon Biotech.

The scientists at the company in Needham, Massachusetts, said Thursday that they have developed the first practical method for making large quantities of chemicals called human monoclonal antibodies, which are expected to be powerful new agents to fight cancer and other diseases.

Antibodies are the chemicals in the body's defense system that identify foreign substances, lock onto them and trigger the body's immune attack on them.

Until last year, laboratories could not make human monoclonal antibodies, and in recent months human monoclonals could be made only in minute quantities. But using the new method, the scientists said, it is possible to make 100 times as much, 50 times purer, and with considerably less difficulty.

Chadli Goes to Tunis To Sign Agreements

United Press International

TUNIS — President Bendjedid Chadli of Algeria arrived here Friday for a three-day visit during which he is scheduled to sign cooperation agreements with President Habib Bourguiba, officials said.

Colonel Chadli's program in the Tunisian capital was not disclosed, but officials said he would conclude agreements providing for closer economic coordination and more cultural exchanges. The visit follows months of conciliatory moves by both governments aimed at healing years of estrangement.

Reagan Aide Says Watt, a 'Political Liability,' May Quit

By Robert Shogan
Los Angeles Times Service

WASHINGTON — Edward J. Rollins, a White House political adviser, has acknowledged that Interior Secretary James G. Watt is becoming a "political liability" and has indicated that Mr. Watt might resign to spare the Reagan administration further damage over its environmental policies.

In an interview Thursday, Mr. Rollins said that public reaction to the administration's handling of environmental issues was "a serious problem." The negative reaction has been intensified by the controversy that has caused the resignation of Anne McGill Burford, administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency.

"You've got to do something to resolve that," he added, "because environmental issues cut across all partisan bounds."

Mr. Rollins, assistant to the president for political affairs, was asked whether it was his guess that Mr. Watt has become a political liability.

"Well, it's not my guess," he replied. "Your public surveys are showing that Jim has probably the highest negatives of any other member of the cabinet. He's been the one that's been immersed in the most controversial discussions over the last two years, some of which he's brought on his own, some of which have been [a result of] the policies of the administration."

There has been private speculation by adminstration officials, including Mr. Watt's aides, that public resentment of Mr. Watt's style and policies might end his tenure at the Interior Department. But Mr. Rollins's remarks represented the bluntest public assessment so far by an administration official of Mr. Watt's performance and his future.

The Associated Press

Interior Secretary James G. Watt

His comments came in a candid appraisal of the administration's political condition, during which Mr. Rollins conceded that President Ronald Reagan has lost support among Jews because of the recession and support in the South because of blacks' opposition to Mr. Reagan's policies. He also said that public support for the president has declined because "we have not sold the need for a defense budget as effectively as we should have."

As for the so-called gender gap, a reference to poll results that have consistently shown women giving the president lower ratings than men, Mr. Rollins said: "Well, we're closing the gender gap because we're losing support among men."

Of Mr. Watt's situation, Mr. Rollins said he and the secretary had "lots of conversations about political liabilities" and Mr. Watt's role in the administration.

"Jim Watt is a politically astute man," he said, "and he realizes that there's a line that he can cross where he becomes a liability to this president. And he's told me repeatedly and he's told the president that if he ever reached that point, where he becomes a political liability to this president, he will step aside."

Mr. Rollins said that Mr. Watt had strong support among conservative Republicans and, to some extent, such support helped to offset the negative reaction to him among environmental groups and their supporters.

Overall, Mr. Rollins said, the only group of voters among whom support for Mr. Reagan had not declined was "hard-core Republicans." Nevertheless, Mr. Rollins said that the president still had a strong base of support in the country, and he professed confidence that he would seek a second term as president.

"I think he's got to start sometime in early September to start putting the apparatus in place," he said, "and I would assume that sometime this summer or as late as Labor Day he would make his decision."

Democrats' Budget Is Assailed by Reagan

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan criticized on Friday the House Democrats' 1984 budget proposal, which would more than halve his military spending request, as "truly dangerous."

The president said the Democrats' proposed military budget — slashing spending after inflation from Mr. Reagan's 10 percent a year to 4 percent — amounted to "a dagger aimed straight at the heart of America's rebuilding plan." The plan was approved by the House Budget Committee Thursday.

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Oil-Shock Absorbers

"I have a strong feeling that this will work out and that OPEC will be in the driver's seat." — Sheikh Ahmed Zaki Yamani.

"It's a sticky agreement. If demand doesn't pick up by summer OPEC could be headed for ... another crisis." — John Savoy, Sun Co.

Most analysts take Sheikh Yamani's words as wishful thinking rather than sage prophecy. The agreement by the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries to limit production — the only way it can hold the oil price floor at $29 a barrel — will be extremely hard to enforce. But before euphoria takes over, it is worth remembering some immutable facts of life in the petroleum era: any interruption of oil shipments from the Gulf, or even a modest increase in world demand, could touch off another price explosion. An aggressive policy to reduce imports is the surest way to keep the OPEC wolf on leash.

The new $29 benchmark reflects the unofficial discounts most producers have been offering to maintain their shares of the dwindling market. And the new quota system, which limits total OPEC production to 17.5 million barrels a day, allows for pumping three million more than the exporters were able to sell in February without any production limits. It is no wonder, then, that a lot of knowledgeable people believe that oil prices are likely to fall further, and that OPEC will remain on the defensive for years.

Then why the need for caution? Because an adequate supply of oil at a stable price is a cornerstone of Western prosperity. To ignore the modest but real possibility of a reversal would be foolish. One clear risk is a wider war in the Gulf. If exports from Iran, Saudi Arabia and the other Gulf states were cut by a few million barrels a day, prices would probably take off.

Then too, the numbers suggest that even without a military shock the oil market could tighten sharply. Oil inventories are being drawn down by four million to six million barrels a day in anticipation of a further price drop. By fall, however, or sooner if the economic recovery gathers steam, refiners will have to replenish their stocks. It is possible that the extra oil will be available at bargain prices from OPEC quota cheaters, or from non-OPEC exporters. But it would be reckless to assume that.

Some relatively painless steps would help keep OPEC on the run. First, fill the strategic petroleum reserve. With enough fuel in storage, the United States could neutralize the impact of oil shocks or counter calculated attempts to raise prices. Second, just as important, tax imported oil by $10 or more per barrel. That would keep export prices low by paring demand, and it would also encourage domestic exploration.

Twice in the last decade oil shocks have triggered world recessions, destroying millions of jobs and losing hundreds of billions in output. Are we so myopic that we cannot take the most elementary precautions against a third?

— *THE NEW YORK TIMES.*

Raid in Johannesburg

Five police agents of the South African government have raided the home, and seven raided the office, of Allister Sparks, the Washington Post's correspondent in South Africa. These police spent about two hours Wednesday in Mr. Sparks's house and a little over four in his office, going through private papers and furnishings, seizing such things as files, clippings, records of current messages and communications between The Post in Washington and Mr. Sparks in Johannesburg, and taking Mr. Sparks's typewriter when they left. The pretext for this seems to have been a couple of articles that Mr. Sparks had written 10 months ago.

Does that sound fishy? It should. But there is more. The law invoked to justify this ransacking so long after Mr. Sparks's purported offense says the press may not quote a "banned" person. Banned people are those who have been formally ostracized and put under a form of house arrest by the South African government, which is at such pains to tell us all how enlightened it is. Generally, South Africa correspondents for publications in the United States, in Britain and elsewhere have taken this to mean that although these people could not be quoted in the South African press, they could be quoted in articles to be printed in other countries. Such banned persons as the black political dissident Winnie Mandela, and the white Afrikaner racial reformer Beyers Naude, have frequently been quoted in some of those publications, such as the British papers and the International Herald Tribune, that find their way into South Africa.

If such indirect breaches of the government's effort to maintain the kind of political silence it likes best have been prosecuted, it has been a rarity. That is why the fact that Mr. Sparks quoted Mrs. Mandela in articles published months ago in the Tribune and in the London Observer, for which he also writes, is so flimsy and unconvincing an excuse for the raid. We think they plain do not like what Mr. Sparks has been writing and that they are trying to intimidate him.

Allister Sparks is an uncompromisingly honest journalist, and anyone who tries to intimidate him happens to be setting out on a fool's mission. We could have told the South African government that and spared it a lot of trouble. But to our mind, it is not so much what the people who authorized this police raid need to be told as what they are telling the rest of the world about themselves that is interesting. Here is a government that says to people in the United States that we Americans have got it all wrong, that it has embarked on a path toward racial reform and that, in any event, such institutions as its courts and its press are relatively free — certainly free by the standards that obtain for such things almost everywhere else.

Some freedom, some democracy, some toleration of an independent press. As is so often the case with governments, one does better to watch what this one does than what it says.

— *THE WASHINGTON POST.*

Other Opinion

Reagan and Morality

At his first presidential news conference, Ronald Reagan scandalized some centers of fashionable opinion by suggesting that national moralities matter, and that the Soviet Union's is not to be found in the Boy Scout Handbook.

It happened again recently when the president repeated the message before the National Association of Evangelicals, meeting in Orlando, Florida. He extolled the Judeo-Christian roots of political freedom, and unabashedly proclaimed their superiority, as he sees it, to the secularist values of Soviet doctrine.

Afterward, the president's critics lodged two somewhat contradictory objections. One is that since the evangelical Christians are presumed to be a Reagan constituency, the president was merely juicing them up for political purposes. The other is that surely no contemporary president can really believe — can he? — that the East-West confrontation is some sort of Armageddon in which we battle for the Lord, and they — the Russians — for the hosts of Darkness.

One problem is that the press reports such speeches in snippets, stressing provocative passages. The president was not, with his comments about the "evil" Soviet Union, dividing the world simplemindedly between light and darkness. "Our nation too," he said, "has a legacy of evil with which it must deal," including the legacy of human slavery.

Even so, the Orlando speech was high on provocative rhetoric, which makes sense if you regard the world as a provocative place just now. My own notion is that without occasional reference to fundamental values, the great and scary conflicts of our time may come to seem mere perversities.

No state or system perfectly embodies the doctrines it professes, Judeo-Christian or Marxist-Leninist. But doctrines do differ, and the differences matter.

— *Edwin M. Yoder in The Washington Post.*

Strauss's Game

The negotiations between West Germany's coalition partners on policy and the make-up of a cabinet look very much like a poker game with Franz Josef Strauss, the Christian Social leader, playing for very high stakes. His demand to be foreign minister and his threat to uncouple his party from its bigger Christian Democrat allies in the Bundestag need not be taken at face value.

Few people, and probably not even Herr Strauss himself, could imagine Chancellor Helmut Kohl dropping Hans-Dietrich Genscher, the Free Democrat leader who risked his own and his party's political existence to create the present coalition, from the No. 2 post. Herr Strauss's move, highly embarrassing to Herr Kohl, can be seen more as a bid to extract the maximum influence both in policy and jobs for his party.

— *The Times (London).*

FROM OUR MARCH 19 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1908: Troubles in Haiti

PORT-AU-PRINCE — M. Imarius, the Supreme Court judge, who is a refugee in the French Legation, says he wants the Herald to inform the world that the right of asylum cannot be abolished, that no person is safe in this country if shelter is denied when the government acts against alleged revolutionists. M. Marcelin's proclamation advises Haitians not to spread alarming news, which is dangerous to the independence of the country. He adds that on its side the government ought to protect peaceful citizens and foreigners. The general opinion is that President Alexis is good and kindhearted and has not participated in the orders for executions, but that his surroundings led him to acts of violence.

1933: Mussolini Presents Plan

ROME — Premier Mussolini today seized the initiative in his interviews with Prime Minister MacDonald on current international problems, and presented a detailed project for the collaboration of the four major powers of Western Europe to "assure a long period of peace for Europe and the world" within the spirit of the Kellogg pact and existing declarations against resort to force. The plan was clearly designed to assure unity of action between Italy, France, Germany and England, which has been conspicuously absent since the bitter days of the peace conference. Mussolini backed his plan with a "plan for understanding on principal political questions" now separating the nations concerned.

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How Opinion Polls Help Voters Tailor Their Message

By Flora Lewis

PARIS — The voters of France and West Germany have delivered their message, a stern warning to President François Mitterrand from the French, and carefully balanced support for Chancellor Helmut Kohl from the West Germans.

The results seem to indicate that public opinion polls have become an important factor in refining the democratic process.

Politicians have long known how to use polls to tailor their message to the electorate, identify issues and point out their opponents' tender spots. Now, voters are learning to use them to make their answers more precise and effective.

This showed demonstrably in West Germany. The two major fears before the balloting were that either no viable government could emerge if the amorphous Greens won the power balance between the two major parties, or that an absolute majority for the Christian Democrat-Christian Social Union team would give Bavaria's heavy-handed Franz Josef Strauss too much pull.

As it turned out, by rallying to the Free Democrats sufficiently to send them back to the Bundestag and oblige Chancellor Kohl to renew the coalition, voters avoided both disagreeable prospects.

Naturally, politicians who hoped for different results denounced the opinion polls that made it possible. Mr. Strauss told the electorate a week before the ballot not to believe poll results showing the Free Democrats were reviving from the deep slump that had threatened to oust them from the legislature. If he had been believed, it would have seemed futile to support the Free Democrats and his prophecy could have become self-fulfilling.

Peter Glotz, a Social Democrat, called for a general ban on pre-election polls. The fact that they showed his party (accurately) as having support from less than 40 percent of the electorate was "an open attempt at manipulation," he asserted.

French politicians succeeded several years ago in forbidding the polls to publish late estimates, on the ground that they unduly influence voters. Two weeks before the first round of France's two-round elections, the polls are muzzled.

They continue to make surveys which the politicians see; friends of politicians who want to anticipate an election's impact on the exchange rate or the stock market also manage to get hold of the banned figures. Only the public is denied down-to-the-wire reports.

But the French were shrewd enough to find a way around it. On the first round of nationwide municipal elections, they delivered a hefty setback to the Socialist-Communist governing coalition. The figures said clearly that they were displeased with the way things were going. Fourteen percent of the opposition's votes came from people who voted for Mr. Mitterrand in May 1981.

Exit polls showed that a surprising 13 percent of the opposition voters and 8 percent of the government's supporters did not make up their mind until election day or a few days before, a massive floating vote.

On the second round, however, the voters shifted to indicate the result did not mean a wholesale rejection of the government and endorsement of the opposition. They tempered the message of an overwhelming first-round defeat which they had not foreseen, either by changing sides or turning up after having abstained in the first round.

In Britain, according to the political scientist Ivor Crewe of Essex University, voters are also coming to rely on polls to make sure their ballots send the right signal. The rise of the Social Democratic-Liberal alliance has provoked ambiguities in what used to be almost a straight two-party system.

So if they want to get rid of Margaret Thatcher's Conservative government, voters check to see whether Labor or the Alliance has the best chance of defeating the Tory candidate. Those who want to make sure Labor does not get in make a similar calculation in constituencies where it is unclear whether the Alliance or the Tories are more likely to beat Labor.

By its nature, representative democracy is a blunt instrument that does not offer the elector much chance to express nuance.

But the impact of polling on the political process can help the voter clarify his message.

The New York Times.

The protectionist spirit

Should the U.S. Put a Lid on Trade Imbalances?

By I.M. Destler

WASHINGTON — One excellent indicator of the heat of political discourse on an issue is the degree to which usually sensible people are driven to embrace nonsensical policy proposals. Recent U.S.-Japan relations are a good case in point. A striking example for the nonsense prize is a proposal by Representative Fortney H. Stark of California, who would limit the bilateral trade imbalance between the two countries to $10 billion a year.

Mr. Stark's bill takes its central idea from Lester Thurow, the MIT economist, who recently proposed that "we abolish all of our current restrictions on specific Japanese exports and replace them with a system of general reciprocity." Instead of yielding to autoworkers on "local content" or haggling with Tokyo over oranges and semiconductors, the United States would say to Japan: Sell us whatever you wish, but if the total comes to more than a certain level above what we sell you, the walls will go up. Mr. Thurow suggests a ceiling of a $1-billion Japanese surplus every three months; Mr. Stark would be more generous, allowing $10 billion for a year.

The idea is, at first glance, appealing. U.S. determination to open the Japanese market has led Washington to press Tokyo on any number of sensitive matters, from overt quotas (as on beef) to Japan's internal distribution and zoning laws. Meanwhile, the bilateral deficit continues to grow, reaching about $20 billion last year. What is wrong with a proposal that we step back, stop our fighting over baseball bats and sake and let the numbers do the talking instead?

Just about everything.

The most obvious problems are operational. Forget the question of just how, administratively, the United States would enforce such a broad limit. Assuming that it was possible, a sudden, across-the-board cutoff of Japanese imports would be incredibly disruptive — not just for American consumers but to the many U.S. firms for whom the timely arrival of, say, Japanese-made semiconductors or machine tools is important. It would disrupt normal, ongoing business relationships; and the negative political impact in Tokyo would be very great.

And to what end? In periods when the U.S.-Japan trade deficit has risen rapidly, a major underlying cause has been an undervalued yen in relation to the dollar. A sudden cutoff in Japanese exports to its prime market would surely cause the yen to plummet further, giving its products a still greater price advantage.

But would things really get this far? The premise of the Thurow-Stark proposal is, presumably, that the trade gap exists largely because Japan's market is less open than the United States's. The overall limit would supposedly force it to reduce its import barriers, and the imbalance would decrease. But would that happen? In recent years, Japan's overall international accounts have been in rough balance: a surplus in trade in goods but a deficit in services; a surplus in manufactures but a deficit in raw materials.

If Japan imports more from the world, Japan will have to export more to pay for it. How that would affect its bilateral trade with the United States is uncertain — it would depend, to oversimplify slightly, on the composition of those added imports and exports. But its surplus with the United States could quite plausibly end up larger than before.

If the bilateral trade imbalance will not dependably contract as Japan's import market expands, this suggests that Mr. Stark and Mr. Thurow have fixed on the wrong target entirely. If the level of the bilateral imbalance is not a product of nefarious Japanese practices, then it is hard to see why, in economic policy terms, it is a problem at all. Why does bilateral trade balancing make any more sense with Japan than it does with Western Europe — where the United States typically runs a large surplus — or with Saudi Arabia? Rapid surges in the Japanese imbalance are certainly a problem for particular U.S. industries, but greater exchange-rate stability is the only plausible means of getting a handle on them.

The United States has a number of real economic problems with Japan: a skewed yen-dollar rate and high-technology competition are among the most important. On none of these real problems does regulation of the overall U.S.-Japan trade balance offer any real-life help.

The writer is a senior associate at the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. He contributed this article to The Washington Post.

In Defense of EC Farm Subsidies

By Roy Denman

The writer is head of the delegation of the Commission of European Communities.

WASHINGTON — Bloodthirsty cries now are resounding around the town. They are about agriculture. This is hardly surprising because the American farmer is going through a tough time. Real farm income is said to be the lowest since the 1930s; exports are falling; foreclosures are stalking the land.

It is time to find a scapegoat. And so from a thousand throats comes the cry that the European Community is responsible for the troubles of the American farmer.

What are the real reasons for the American farm crisis? The Farm Bureau News reports that J. Dawson Ahalt, U.S. deputy assistant agriculture secretary, spoke in December to a farmers' group in Washington on "A look at what caused current farm problems." Mr. Ahalt was clear and precise: "Rising production, due in part to the promise held out by the booming '70s, combined with weak demand [is] responsible for current low prices.... For the first time in 12 years, U.S. farm exports in 1982 dropped by $4 billion. A big chunk of that was due to the strength of the dollar. ... All of this has come during a period of widespread recession in which the growth of industrialized countries has fallen and instability has wrecked other markets."

It is true that Mr. Ahalt added a reference to the United States "now being beaten by the European Community's export subsidies to the [Soviet] and other markets." However, this seemed almost an afterthought.

Agricultural subsidies are not just a European phenomenon. In 1982, the U.S. government and the European Community (including expenditures by member states) each subsidized farmers to the tune of about $30 billion. Comparisons are difficult because the methods of supporting agriculture are different. But given that the U.S. farm work force is barely one-third the size of the community's, the U.S. government spent more per farmer than did the community.

Agricultural export subsidies were recognized as a fact of life during the recent round of international trade negotiations, so long as the subsidies did not allow any nation to take an unfair share of world trade.

Community exports have not crowded out U.S. farmers. Corn is the U.S. commodity that has been hardest hit by declines in export prospects. It is interesting to note that the community is not even an exporter of corn. Corn exports have fallen off because the strong dollar has made U.S. corn less of a bargain.

In the case of wheat and wheat flour, which account for nearly one-third of the volume of total U.S. farm exports, the European Community's share of the world market between 1969-71 and 1979-82 increased by 3.4 percentage points, while the U.S. share grew by 11.9 points.

So we have not taken more than an equitable share of world trade. But neither do we plan to abandon the world market.

The Washington Post.

On Geneva, A Question Of Disdain

By Philip Geyelin

WASHINGTON — Among the European allies, it is almost unanimous: Now is the time for the United States to come forward with a proposal for an "interim" agreement to break the deadlock in negotiations on the deployment of medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe. Mindful of the political imperatives in Europe, the top people at the State Department agree.

Even Ronald Reagan has been signaling flexibility while holding fast to the "high moral ground" of the "zero option," which would have the Russians dismantle their intermediate-range missiles while the United States would cancel plans to deploy Pershing-2 and cruise missiles in Western Europe.

But hold on. At the State Department, they are already hearing the boofbeats of the Gang That Couldn't Shoot Straight in the fiasco over the Siberian gas pipeline: Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger, his assistant, Richard Perle, and William P. Clark, the president's national security adviser.

A battle royal looms, and not just over the narrow issue of how to play a crucial arms-control negotiation. The outcome will turn as much on the question of how important it is to bring the allies along in Ronald Reagan's crusade against the communist "focus of evil in the modern world."

In the Geneva talks, the plain preference of the Pentagon hard-liners is for the United States to stand pat. That would appear to be the president's preference as well.

But European leaders have been pressuring the administration to make the first move. And Senator Charles Percy of Illinois, the Senate Foreign Relations Committee chairman, is pushing hard for a U.S. move to show good faith. "If civil disobedience is to be minimized when and if the deployments actually begin," he said recently, "the vast majority of the European public must be convinced that we left no stone unturned in our search for a negotiated solution."

Much has been made of Chancellor Helmut Kohl's recent election in West Germany — his loss might have undercut any hopes for serious negotiations. But he has made it clear that his ability to face down his public's distaste for deployment will still depend on the general perception of U.S. good faith.

The public protest, perhaps accompanied by violence, could well block deployment. But this would not necessarily displease those elements in the administration who set the president up for a fall on the Siberian gas pipeline. For what they demonstrated in that episode was a disdain for the value of alliance cohesion and a profound distaste for any accommodations with the Russians.

So the struggle over the next move in the Geneva talks is only a small part of a larger argument. Ronald Reagan must be tempted by the politically easier alternative of deploying large numbers of medium-range nuclear weapons at sea; the freedom to act without regard for European sensitivities; the appeal of "global unilateralism." Still, it is not clear which way he will decide now.

The Washington Post.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Marcos and the Press

Regarding "Marcos Takes Aim at the Philippine Press" (IHT, Feb. 22):

Did you really expect anything different from the arrest of 15 Filipino journalists and the padlocking of "We Forum," after it published that series questioning the authenticity of the war medals President Ferdinand Marcos sports?

Sure, the questions raised in "We Forum" were legitimate. Mr. Marcos is a public official. And war medals are official awards. In the democratic tradition, these are subject to public scrutiny.

But these considerations shrivel in the stark reality that underpins Mr. Marcos's democratic posturing. That reality is: No dictator can afford a free press.

If Mr. Marcos allows his medals to be questioned now, he knows it would not be long before questions will arise on other muffled issues: political prisoners; torture; rigging of elections; military abuses; raids on government financial institutions; unexplained wealth, and so on.

The 1983 Lenten pastoral letter of the Catholic bishops (IHT, Feb. 21) called on the Marcos regime to respect human rights and legitimate dissent, and to nurture freedom of expression. This call reflects the deepest needs of a troubled society, blocked off from coming to grips with critical national problems by a dictatorship's grip on communication channels. But if Mr. Marcos were to heed that call and safeguard these basic human rights, his dictatorship would unravel.

MASAI KOJIMA.
Tokyo.

Graying the Greens

Regarding "Ex-Nazi, a Green, Quits Bundestag" (IHT, March 15):

So the elder statesman of the triumphant Greens in Germany turns out to have been an active Nazi. What is surprising is not that this happened but that it happened so soon after the Greens had political responsibility thrust upon them.

And so the Greens quickly lose their political virginity. Is it too much to hope — it probably is — that they will learn from this that parliamentary democracy, with its trade-offs and its dark and light grays rather than blacks and whites, is — to paraphrase Churchill — the worst system except all the others?

FRANCIS M.S. PEEL.
Geneva.

Not for Sale

I think the West should buy Poland from the Russians, for say, $25 billion. That seems to me a fair price for a country with a collapsing economy and runaway inflation. In fact, since we have already paid the price, all we have to do is collect the title.

R.J. ELLIS.
Geneva.

Delving Into Islam

Regarding "Letter: Time to Lift the Western Veil on Islam" (IHT, March 18):

My earnest congratulations on the publication of Mohammed Abu Tarbush's letter from Paris. Mr. Abu Tarbush has said something that should have been said a long time ago. The perhaps tragic misconceptions held by the Christian Western world toward Islam have no doubt long been the cause of friction and resentment between two faiths.

Yet if only Christians would delve further into the beliefs and principles of Islam, they would surely find how amazingly close the two beliefs really are, and hopefully would come to respect their brother faith, as indeed it is, for Moslems are taught to respect all faiths.

If just a few would take steps toward self-enlightenment concerning Islam, certainly more would follow, and then, ideally, greater social and cultural harmony would ensue. The opportunity is there.

Prince TALAL bin MOHAMMED.
London.

The "prejudice" in the Western world against Islam is due largely to Arab arrogance, born with the petrodollar's impact on everyday life in the West; the poor countries of Africa and elsewhere.

The Moslem world should detach religion from politics, reject fanaticism, refrain from acts such as those in Iran, stop terrorism, open the borders of the Islamic states as open as the Western states are to Moslems — in a few words cooperate with their partners actively, honestly and constructively.

J. FRANCO.
Brussels.

Letters intended for publication should be addressed to the editor and contain the writer's signature, name and address. Brief letters receive priority, and letters may be abridged. We cannot acknowledge all letters, but we value the views of the readers who submit them.

No Britain Then

Regarding "Again, Germany Is in the Middle" (IHT, March 2):

George F. Will says, "France and Britain were nations in the 1400s." When will Americans realize that Britain did not exist before, at least, the union of the Scottish and English crowns in 1603 (when a Scottish king succeeded to the English throne), and not really until the union of the Scottish and English parliaments in 1707? In the 1400s Scotland was an independent country, frequently allied with the French in wars against the English.

JOHN I. CAMPBELL.
Isle of Canna, Scotland.

هكذا من الأصل

Drought Again Parches African Crops

By Alan Cowell
New York Times Service

LUSAKA, Zambia — For the second successive year, drought has parched the lands of southern Africa, and it has imposed itself capriciously, sparing some and breaking others.

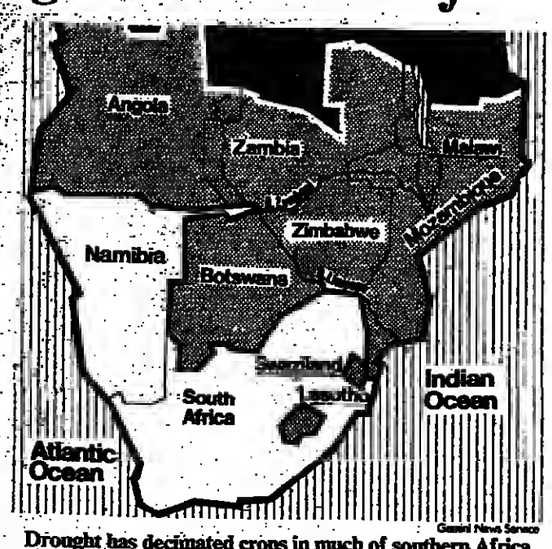
It has coincided with other problems, too, that blur the shallow imprint of political independence in nations still reliant on distant and fickle forces in the industrialized world.

Some farmers assert that the dryness is the worst since records were first kept at the turn of the century. So they are slaughtering cattle in Zimbabwe that should have been kept for stock. Rainfall in some parts of southern Mozambique, the authorities there say, is barely a quarter of that in a good year. Crops of the white corn that is the mainstay of the region's diet will be down sharply in a swath of land that runs from South Africa through parts of Botswana, Zimbabwe, Zambia, Lesotho, Swaziland and Mozambique.

In the harsh heat of the Zambezi Valley, the river should be high on its banks now, turbulent with rain. Instead, it writhes, laying bare the rocky architecture and contorted sculpture it has hewn from its bed over the centuries.

The drought has created an unpredictable patchwork of worries. A white commercial farmer near Lusaka was contemplating the total failure of his corn crop a few weeks ago, telling friends that without just one inch (2.54 centimeters) of rain he had no hope. For the next two nights, the skies opened, rain revived his fields and his fortunes.

In southern Mozambique, by contrast, a traveler reported encountering two women who were replanting a meager crop of corn on a plot by a dirt road. They had not eaten in two days and no rain had come to provide a promise of succor.



Gannett News Service

Drought has decimated crops in much of southern Africa.

"There will be starvation in Mozambique," a Western agronomist said, "and scarcities elsewhere."

The drought is part of a tangle of related difficulties in parts of southern Africa. In Mozambique, where some southern rivers have become no more than dry, sandy courses, the authorities say drought will reduce marketed food this year by 105,000 tons (94,500 metric tons), but the total deficit will be 250,000 tons. The difference, according to an official Mozambique report, is created by "bandit actions directly and logistically supported by South Africa."

The activities of guerrillas opposed to the Marxist regime are such, the report says, that "some roads are mined, food stores and commercial enterprises are looted and burned and many people have to leave their homes in search of security." Planting is thus reduced, marketing is difficult and state farms, already inefficient, cannot be supplied with equipment.

In Zambia, as elsewhere in the region, small farmers have suffered most because their response to drought is not as flexible as that of the 280 commercial farmers, mainly white, who account for 60 percent of the nation's food production.

The lack of rain in the main corn-growing area in the south is again expected to frustrate a long-held desire for self-sufficiency in production of white corn, which is used to make a kind of porridge, called *nshima* in Zambia and *sadza* in Zimbabwe, and which is a staple throughout the region.

The shortage this year, according to Western estimates, will be around 90,000 tons, which will have to be imported and paid for in foreign currency. But Zambia has no cash to spare. Its loan repayments already consume half of its foreign-exchange earnings, according to a recent report by a London bank; its foreign debt exceeds $3 billion and the government has suspended all payments of principal and interest.

The crisis, as in other parts of the region, has been caused to some extent by the vagaries of alien markets.

Zambia earns 95 percent of its foreign exchange from copper, whose price reflects demand in industrialized countries. Over the years revenue has fallen steadily with the declining price while the oil-import bill has climbed and agriculture has faltered. The irony is that those same powers whose recession has contributed to the crisis also provide the sole hope of salvation.

Although free of foreign political dominance, the economies of many African nations still ebb and flow to foreign rhythms. Mismanagement in some countries, insurgency in others and political confrontation between black-ruled Africa and the white-ruled south have also hurt the region.

Reservoirs are low or dry and subterranean water reserves have fallen. Even South Africa, the most powerful agricultural force in the region, has fared badly, Western economists said. Its corn crop available for market is expected to be one-quarter of last year's levels, but still the region's biggest.

An additional factor is at play: Demand is rising while crops fail. Birthrates of 3 or 4 percent are common in Africa and in Zimbabwe the ending of the war three years ago has brought increased buying power for many people. Zimbabwe's food consumption, by one calculation, will probably have doubled by next year over 1980, while the two successive droughts have reduced production to one-third of that year's record crop.

The Associated Press

GIFT FOR WINNIE MANDELA — Helen Suzman, a South African legislator, delivers a bedspread signed by 26 U.S. legislators to Winnie Mandela, wife of the jailed African National Congress leader, Nelson Mandela. Three months ago, security police confiscated a bedspread in the green, black and yellow colors of the banned movement from Mrs. Mandela's home. The U.S. legislators had a bedspread made in a Pennsylvania Dutch design to express support for Mrs. Mandela.

Assam Set To Deport Immigrants

It Will Expel Those Who Came After '71

The Associated Press

NEW DELHI — Assam's chief minister said here Friday that his government would immediately begin identifying and deporting foreigners who entered the state after 1971.

The decision, Hiteswar Saikia said, was agreed to by Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's central government. It follows more than three years of anti-immigrant agitation in which more than 1,600 people have been killed.

The student-led movement wants all immigrants who arrived after 1951 deported. Most of the immigrants are Moslems from what is now Bangladesh.

Mr. Saikia said a tribunal would be set up in each of Assam's 126 state assembly districts to process citizenship claims. The criteria for identifying foreign nationals still were being worked out, he said.

He also said he was willing to resume talks with leaders of the anti-immigrant drive but did not intend to approach them directly. "I have appealed through the press" to the movement's leaders, he said.

Earlier Friday, Assamese students demanded that Mr. Saikia's government resign and that an "immediate dialogue" be started with national leaders.

The Assamese Students Association's New Delhi unit also demanded that top officials of Mr. Saikia's government be put on trial for "their failure to maintain law and order."

The students also demanded the release of an unspecified number of prisoners who they say were jailed without trial in Assam, and a judicial probe into weeks of anti-election violence.

Meanwhile, reports reached Gauhati, Assam's main city, of renewed violence in which 50 homes were set on fire and two persons stabbed in the past two days. The flare-up was in northern Kamrup district, one of seven central regions along the Brahmaputra River valley that have been declared disturbed areas and remain under army supervision.

Fighting flared in Assam after talks over the immigration issue broke off in early January and Mrs. Gandhi called the state assembly elections that brought Mr. Saikia to power.

Taklaew Susilavorn, 59, Thai Air Chief, Dies

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

KUALA LUMPUR, Malaysia — The commander in chief of the Thai Air Force, Air Chief Marshal Taklaew Susilavorn, 59, died Friday of an apparent heart attack at the northern resort island of Penang, a Thai Embassy spokesman said.

Marshal Taklaew was in Penang, 180 miles (300 kilometers) northwest of here, for the formal closing of the Malaysian-Thai air exercise, Thamal 2, an eight-day joint exercise between Thailand and Malaysia against Communist guerrillas active along the countries' common border.

Marshal Taklaew had held the post of commander-in-chief of the Thai Air Force for the last three years and was to retire next year.

Preecha Sanguansilpa

BANGKOK (Reuters) — The chief of staff of the Royal Thai Fleet, Vice Admiral Preecha Sanguansilpa, was found dead Friday of an apparent heart attack at his house at Sattahip naval base southeast of here, according to a naval spokesman.

■ *Other Deaths:*

C. Yates McDaniel, 76, a former reporter for The Associated Press and The New York Times and the last correspondent to leave Singapore before it fell to the Japanese in 1942, Monday at St. Petersburg, Florida.

Dr. Clarke Williams, 82, a nuclear physicist and former deputy director of the Brookhaven National Laboratory at Upton, New York, Tuesday in Bellport, New York, after a long illness.

Ernest Andrew Royal, 61, a trumpeter who was in the Ellington Band in "Sophisticated Ladies" on Broadway, Wednesday of cancer in New York City.

Hyman Fine, 89, who conducted orchestras for stage shows and silent movies and was a radio pioneer, Tuesday in Boston of heart failure.

Army Fails to Reverse Thai Parliament Vote

Reuters

BANGKOK — The Thai Army failed Friday to overturn a parliamentary vote that had blocked moves to give the military a permanent role in running the country.

An attempt to restore the army's political influence by procedural maneuvering to challenge Wednesday's vote collapsed. A petition put forward by army-backed legislators was thrown out by a vote of 209-80, and a call for a no-confidence vote against Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanonda's coalition failed for lack of a quorum.

A constitutional amendment that would have given the armed forces an equal share of parliamentary power with elected politicians failed by 10 votes to win a simple majority during a joint sessioo of the nominated Senate and the elected House of Representatives.

The petition said parliament should reconsider the result because the totals should have been based on the actual number of senators and representatives rather than on the number of seats, some left vacant by deaths and resignations.

The amendment, backed by the army chief, General Arthit Kamlangek, would have allowed serving generals, admirals and air marshals in bold political office simultaneously.

Because of the amendment's rejection, transitional provisions written into the constitution in 1977 will remain in effect. The Senate, up to now dominated by the military, is to lose its right after April 21 in participate in choosing the prime minister, in no-confidence motions and in budget decisions.

The joint parliamentary session, called last month to consider the constitutional issue, was to be dissolved by royal decree Friday night, House Speaker Boontheng Thongsawad said.

But parliament can be recalled for another special session before its term ends late next month if a petition signed by 176 legislators, a third of both houses, is presented.

There was speculation among some politicians that the army's supporters might attempt to do this.

U.S., S. Africa Hold High-Level Talks on Namibia

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Chester A. Crocker Jr., assistant secretary of state for African affairs, has met here with Lieutenant General Johann Coetzee, chief of the South African security police.

The meeting Thursday was part of a high-level U.S.-South African discussion on independence for South-West Africa, or Namibia.

The State Department and the South African Embassy confirmed that a meeting took place but declined to confirm or deny General Coetzee's participation. However, informed U.S. sources said the security chief was a member of the South African delegation.

■ **Newsweek Is Banned**

South African authorities banned Friday the Feb. 14 issue of Newsweek magazine, which featured a story about political prisoners around the world including South Africa. The Associated Press reported from Cape Town. The article included a profile of Nelson Mandela, the jailed African National Congress leader.

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ARTS / LEISURE

Lagerfeld Returns With Chloé Magic

By Hebe Dorsey
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Skirts are much longer in Paris today — not that it matters. For fashion is no longer a story of hemlines. It is the spirit of clothes that counts.

With the world as Main Street, women never had it so good, and it is a question of deciding who wants what, where and why. So after the introverted, suppressed and somber Japanese story Thursday, came Karl Lagerfeld, recreating his own seductive version of *la vie Parisienne* with one of his best Chloé collections ever.

Lagerfeld, who has been designing for several other houses lately, including Chanel, proved here that he could handle it all — and recapture the old luxurious Chloé magic. More and more sophisticated, as well as more and more expensive, his collection fully fits the New Couture label. Lagerfeld, whose penchant for *la grande vie* (his mother used to dress in Paris couture houses) has never been a secret, went even further in that direction. These are top-dollar clothes for top-dollar markets.

A mature, secure talent, Lagerfeld has produced a longer, leaner, strict but soft look. He did it with knits, which follow the body in mellow curves; double hems, which break up the straight-as-an-I silhouette; and frothy fabrics such as mohair.

Skirts stopped at mid-ankle, over short, supple boots — a far cry from the stiffly military, Vienna Riding School look he showed a year ago. Flattering touches were all over, from big, black velvet picture hats (edged with a contrasting colored visor) to black cowls filled in with white. Gloves came in gold or silver leather and egret feathers sprung up on little satin hats. Diamond buttons were used lavishly. Huge taffeta bows sprouted at the neck while giant leather sashes cinched the hips. Big pearls alternated with more whimsical jewelry, such as giant diamond arrows, placed here, there and everywhere.

Lagerfeld played up the sweater, a rampant theme in Paris shows that is supposed to be even bigger at Yves Saint Laurent next Wednesday. But his were typically Chloé, whimsical and colorful. One of his favorites was bicolor — with contrasting shoulder, red with black, or mustard with brown — a trick he also used on knit dresses, which were in fact just elongated sweaters.

Both suits and coats were very important at Chloé, but coats dominated the scene. They ranged all the way from three-quarter and seemingly weightless knits to more structured, double-breasted, mannish overcoats, fastened with dull silver buttons and finished with giant scarves. There was also a deeply caped Sherlock Holmes coat, which doubled up as raincoat.

Gray, as well as black, looked great, especially when shown together. Gray flannel was used for evening and decorated with jeweled Byzantine cuffs. Another favorite color was purple, to which Lagerfeld gave a serious boost.

The elaborate evening wear, which now rivals that on sale in Paris's top couture houses, included both long and short — the short a witty combination of lace and tulle ruffles, while the long were beautiful columns of crepe, embroidered with streams of diamonds rushing out of faucets like water. One of his most arresting was a long and slender black crepe dress, its back decorated with a multicolored jeweled spine.

At Ungaro's, there were also long skirts and a big bucks look. For daytime he showed Mondrianesque tunics over skirts and a great variety of suits and coats. The latter, a major revival this season, came in all kinds of shapes — from the three-quarter, flaring coat that softened lean dresses to the masculine type, good and long.

Long skirts were buttoned down the side and worn with flowery blouses and tall boots, looking faintly folkloric. Long, skinny dresses were strongly belted with wide, hobnailed leather. But toward the end, Ungaro also brought out short outfits that looked a lot younger and sexier.

Ungaro used dry-surfaced, masculine fabrics softened with jacquard sweaters and stacks of gold chains. He also delivered his own version of the pants, sweater and long skinny coat combination, with an interesting mix of fabrics and prints.

Colors were toned down, with khaki, claret, duck green and purple. Black was prominent too, for evening as well, in a strong group of leather clothes and as always, Ungaro had more prints than anybody else. His big scarf, a perennial best seller, has now evolved into an immense shawl that can become a poncho with pompon-ed hood. Details here were also deluxe, including pearl chokers, black sequin skirts, black lace gloves (to go with see-through black lace blouses) and egret feathers.

It is another kind of success story at Jean-Louis Scherrer, whose ready-to-wear business, he says, is growing by 25 to 30 percent each season and who is also finally getting accolades from such powerful New York department stores as Bloomingdale's and Saks Fifth Avenue, both of whom are planning special promotions.

Scherrer, who showed Thursday night in gold and genteel salons, zeroed in on bankers' and businessmen's wives — who want quietly chic and durable clothes. His is a pretty, well-mannered collection for pretty, well-mannered women.

Joe Dorsey

Charlie Gerik

Ungaro's long suit (left) and Chloé's "Parisienne," with diamond buttons and gold gloves.

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No Luck With Old Masters

By Souren Melikian
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — If French auctioneers hoped that the sinking franc would boost prices at their more glamorous sales of Old Master paintings, they must have felt severely disappointed this week. There were no outbursts of enthusiasm on Tuesday when a small but good selection of paintings from French private collections came up at Drouot.

One painting at least should have sold brilliantly: a landscape in the classical manner developed around 1638-40 by Claude Gellée, known as Le Lorrain in France, or Claude Lorrain in the English-speaking world. A Roman temple on the left side is lit up by the last rays of the sunset, while a cluster of trees on the right is already swallowed up by darkness.

The low hills in the distance, suffused with a golden light, are much brighter than the foreground, as is so frequently the case with Claude's work. This may not be his most striking composition, but it is painted with the consummate skill that the master almost invariably displays.

The picture is a relatively recent discovery, which should have given it additional spice. It was first published in the Burlington Magazine in 1971 by the Italian scholar Marco Chiarini, and was later included by Marcel Röthlisberger in his *catalogue raisonné* of Claude Lorrain's oeuvre — a must, commercially speaking.

All that appears to have been disregarded by those who attended the sale. As the attractive landscape with an ideal size for museum display — about 96 by 135 centimeters (38 by 54 inches) — was held up by two Drouot porters, the auctioneer Jacques Tajan started calling out bids, looking right and then left, as if to follow his bidders' moves. Alas, it was painfully obvious to salesroom professionals that not a single bid was coming from the room. As the hammer fell, the Claude remained unsold.

For once, the fear that an export license would be denied by the French authorities cannot be used as an excuse. The French museums agency had indicated before the auction that it would allow the picture to leave France.

The lack of international interest in the painting is partly due to an unfortunate coincidence. Two or three other Claudes happen to be available on the market — including one in a leading London gallery that is more attractive. That is enough to deter major world museums from the Paris Claude. As for French collectors, there aren't any, surprising as it may seem, nor have there been for 50 years. Investors, for their part, are prepared to buy a third-rate Impressionist work at twice that figure but not, it seems, a reasonably good classical piece of greater rarity.

It is significant in this respect that in the lower financial bracket,

THE ART MARKET

Old Master paintings likewise failed to command big prices. Among those that have a ready market in northern Europe and Britain, there was a very good view of a riverside harbor by the Flemish artist Theobald Michau (1676-1765). Michau's work is an interesting case of a deliberate return to the palette of the 1600s. The deep green foliage of leafy trees stands out against a receding landscape in shades of lighter blue with turquoise undertones. This gives the picture an easy, instant appeal. It should have made more than the 180,000 francs (about $26,200) at which it was knocked down.

Only one of the three paintings with an international market fetched a high price. This is a Florentine work on panel titled "Christ Standing in Front of Pontius Pilate," which the Drouot experts attributed to Pesellino (1422-1457). It went up to 450,000 francs — a lot, considering the poorly painted faces of some of the characters.

Surprisingly, paintings by French masters that fall within the 15,000-to-70,000-franc bracket did not do better than those for which there is an international market. A good portrait of a nobleman ascribed to Robert Levrac-Tournière (1667-1752), still retaining its fine period giltwood frame, was a giveaway at 16,000 francs.

A still life by Gabriel Gresly (1712-1756) sold a little better, at 52,000 francs, but a still life of the 17th century, considered to be by René Nourrisson (1610-1650), was expensive at 70,000 francs.

In contrast, the afternoon sale of furniture and decorative art also conducted by the Ader-Picard-Tajan group was a much greater success, at least as far as the 18th century is concerned. Here again many pieces came from private sources. A few could be called top-quality but none would qualify as unforgettable masterpieces.

A set of four ormolu wall sconces of the early 18th century, nicely chiseled but hardly unforgettable, went through the roof. The leading French dealers, who all sat in the front row or stood next to the auctioneer's podium, could not refrain from broad smiles as the set was knocked down at 260,000 francs. The buyer was a New York dealer believed to be acting on behalf of an active U.S. collector, who is currently decorating her $15-million house in Bel Air. Later there was an even greater extravaganza when a pair of white marble vases with generous ormolu fittings — prudently cataloged as "18th-century," no regional provenance — went up to 40,000 francs, paid by the same New York dealer, presumably for his Bel Air client. At half price the vases would have been well sold.

The biggest surprise was a mahogany commode with neoclassical ormolu fittings. Professionals privately expressed discordant opinions on the strange piece, with its highly unusual corner ormolu caryatids. The catalog calls it Directoire, implying that it is not later than 1798. Several dealers disagree. They say that sketches on which the fittings were based have just been discovered among some unpublished archives of Percier et Fontaine, the leading architectural designers under Napoleon I. Accordingly, they date the commode to circa 1805-1815 and believe it will eventually be traced back to some imperial commission. Another highly experienced dealer considers that, no matter what designers were used, the piece must have been executed in Piemonte, a largely frenchified district of northern Italy. No doubt more will be heard about it when the New York dealer and his Bel Air client investigate their 700,000-franc acquisition.

All told, the fact remains that the furniture sale attracted international interest while the Old Masters failed to do so. In addition, the highly organized Paris trade deftly stepped in throughout the furniture auction making sure that a number of pieces reached the high level they wanted to have on record.

Once again Paris has demonstrated that it has difficulty in handling Old Masters, but is as good as anyplace for 18th-century furniture and objets d'art. The credit for this goes to the trade, which is far ahead of foreign competition.

The Intensity of Yves Klein

By Michael Gibson
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — It was so easy to misconstrue Yves Klein during his lifetime. Easy to consider him a manic opportunist and a clown of fashion. In fact, his life was a tragedy of childish innocence, insolent publicity seeking, heroic resourcefulness and absurd delusions.

The exhibition of his work at the Pompidou Center (to May 23, after having been at the Rice Museum in Houston, the MCA in Chicago and the Guggenheim in New York) makes this clear, not through the works, but through the excellent catalog and its remarkable biography by Thomas McEvilley.

Klein's acknowledged relevance today is perhaps best explained by the idea of the artist as a man living through a spiritual adventure that finds its resolution in death. His works are essentially traces of mystic rituals, and the thirst for mysticism, ritual and a spiritually significant life, at a time when none of these are easy to come by, no doubt explains why a man like Klein, with his intensity and power of persuasion, should have a deeper impact than the actual content of his ideas might warrant.

A friend once described him as "Tintin in search of the Holy Grail." The description is apt enough. Klein, whose mystic development was based on a murky Rosicrucian cosmogony explained to him and his friends Pascal Claude and Arman by an old astrologer who lived in Nice, was inclined to want his mystical anticipations to materialize immediately.

It was this tragic impatience that time and again made him overstep the bounds of reality — with absurd effect. In the late 1950s he solemnly wrote to President Dwight D. Eisenhower to inform him that he had deposed the government of France and launched the "blue revolution." A similar letter was sent to Nikita Khrushchev. Both, predictably, remained unanswered.

A year later Klein published a text that announced the coming of a new era in which he would devise a substitute for Keynesian economics, and humanity would evolve toward an age of levitation, telepathy and "immaterialization."

Klein gradually reached the point of no return in his identification with a myth. Some were willing to play the game with him, and it was, of course, one of those games of childish omnipotence where the border between make-believe and reality is always hazy.

Klein, according to McEvilley, actually believed, or made himself believe, in a lot of unlikely things, including his own power to levitate. The Italians and Germans and, in the United States, the West Coast, were willing to play along with him and even to believe it when he claimed to have leaped unharmed from the second story of a building (as illustrated in the famous photomontage).

Paris and New York, on the other hand, were not. A good number of people in Paris were gleefully waiting for him to fall on his face, and New York was no more tender. Mark Rothko wordlessly turned his back on his young admirer and most New York artists boycotted his show. At Leo Castelli's gallery, not a work was sold.

Klein, who was used to being the little boy everyone cherished and admired, took this very hard. When somebody jeered at him publicly and called him a failure, the artist, an authentic judo black belt, threw him to the floor and sent him to the hospital.

Klein's choice of blue as "his" color was dictated by his Rosicrucian beliefs, in which blue was the color of immaterial purity. His work with gold leaf and with fire was dictated by similar considerations. At one point he also did some works with blood, but these, he concluded, were potentially malefic and, after having signed them with a bloody fingerprint — to preserve his wife, whose body imprint in blood was on the paper, from supernatural harm — he burned them.

The Rosicrucians that Klein came to were members of a movement that took shape in the 19th century and brought together various occult sects with the idea of establishing universal peace and creating an international religion. Their doctrine, in the form known to Klein, contained mystical meditations borrowed from alchemy on the powers of the four elements. When Klein discovered the writings of Gaston Bachelard, which stressed various forms of reverie attached to the elements, Klein was convinced that the old sage was a crypto-Rosicrucian. He told him so when they met and Bachelard, who thought he was "quite mad," showed him to the door.

Klein became a well-publicized figure of the art world when he supervised the public execution of his paintings at the inauguration of a show by having nude women sponge themselves with blue paint and make imprints of their bodies on the canvas. On another occasion he showed "Le Vide" (The Void) in an empty gallery. His monochrome paintings, large canvases covered with a single hue of intense deep blue, aroused derision and admiration. Klein, with his keen sense of public relations, dubbed the color IKB or "International Klein Blue."

His obsession with immateriality led him to more conceptual projects, such as the sale of "areas of immaterial sensibility," in which the work itself was the experience of the transaction and the setting in which it took place. Thus, on a bridge by Nôtre Dame, one buyer handed over 16 gold ingots weighing 10 grams apiece and then burnt his receipt, whereupon Klein threw half of the ingots into the Seine.

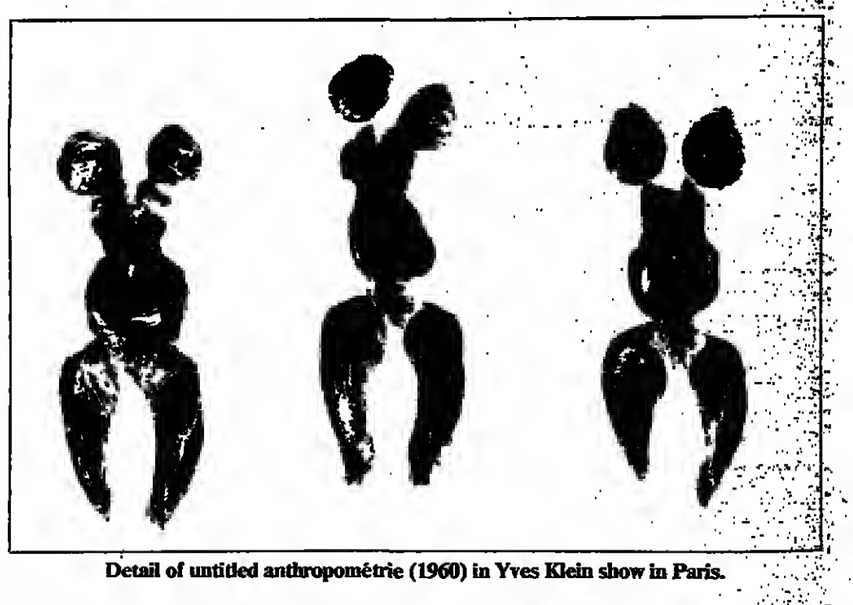
Klein was animated by a "mad desire to be admired," and as time went on he became increasingly aware of the paradoxical risks of his behavior. Quite early he had declared to a friend that he would die at age 33, like Jesus Christ. When he was 33 the conditions of his health were such that his prophecy was ready to be fulfilled. High nervous tension, a tendency to violent rages, quantities of cigarettes, sleepless nights and work in the noxious fumes of synthetic resins without any form of protection apparently made him the perfect target for a heart attack.

It was then that an Italian producer approached him with the idea of a film about his work. Klein felt that this was an excellent opportunity to consolidate his wobbly reputation as an artist. He reenacted the inauguration of his exhibition in Iris Clert's gallery, in which he directed musicians with white-gloved hands while women swabbed themselves with blue paint and thrust themselves against the canvas.

When the film was finished, Klein was invited to the first showing at the Cannes Film Festival. It was a shattering moment, for the film turned out to be "Mondo Cane," a bestially vulgar freak show in which Klein himself appeared, pathetic and grotesque, as one of the freaks. One can imagine the awakening for a man who saw himself as a knight and prophet questing for the Grail. When Klein returned to Paris he had a heart attack and died two weeks later. He was 34.

What remains of him, his work, does sometimes have a curious intensity and freshness. This is perceptible if one compares his familiar blue monochromes with his earlier monochrome works (orange, green, red, yellow) which are practically devoid of interest. The blue works have an intensity of color that saturates the eye. It is this intensity that can remind one of the comic-strip situation in which one of the characters declares: "I think he is trying to tell us something!"

Whatever that may be, it must lie beyond the flack and mummery that made Klein notorious and then shattered him. It cannot be "no more than a delusion," for the intensity is real, even though Klein's aspirations were nurtured on delusions. Perhaps, after all, his message is the intensity itself.



Detail of untitled anthropométrie (1960) in Yves Klein show in Paris.

Masters of Drawing at the British Museum

By Max Wykes-Joyce
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — When, in or about the year 1400, the Florentine painter Cennino d'Andrea Cennini wrote "Il Libro dell'Arte," the first artist's handbook in the West, he advised how a young person of talent should go about becoming a painter.

He must first make drawings for a year in the studio of his chosen master. If the master was satisfied, the student would then pass six years in learning how to prepare colors, undercoat panels, gild and engrave; and then a further six years when he got down to the actual business of painting.

"But," admonished Cennini, "through those 12 years, whether it be a workday or a holiday, you must always be drawing, drawing, drawing; so that to be a good draftsman becomes your second nature." The importance of this advice, exemplified in masterworks from his time to ours, is seen in several shows now in London.

The earliest work in the exhibition of Italian drawings from the Lugt Collection at the British Museum is, indeed, contemporary with Cennini himself. Frits Lugt, art historian, collector and founder of the Institut Néerlandais in Paris, was best known for his expertise in Dutch and Flemish art, but his vast collection of drawings also included more than 500 Italian Old Master drawings.

The show includes 133 of the best of these, with groups by Fra Bartolomeo (1472-1517) and Andrea del Sarto (1486-1531) among Florentine artists; Federico Barocci of Urbino (ca. 1535-1612), one of the most seminal of late 16th-century masters; and the Venetian father and son team Giambattista (1696-1770) and Giandomenico (1727-1804) Tiepolo, who were among Lugt's personal favorites.

"Italian Drawings From the Lugt Collection," Prints and Drawings Gallery, British Museum, Montague Place, WC1, to May 15.

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The concurrent exhibition in the British Museum's Prints and Drawings gallery is of prints and drawings by Wenceslaus Hollar. Hollar (1607-1677) was born in Prague;, matured artistically, chiefly as a draftsman-engraver, in Germany; was taken into the ambassadorial service of the English Earl of Arundel in 1636; settled in London until 1644, marrying a lady-in-waiting to the Countess of Arundel; joined Arundel on the continent; returned to London, where he was appointed royal scenographer; was official draftsman to the British naval expedition to Tangier in 1669; died in London and was buried at St. Margaret's, Westminster.

Particularly fine in this exhibition are 21 drawings, including Hollar's only known reclining nude, and topographical drawings of the Rhineland made by him on his ambassadorial journey with Arundel, loaned by the National Museum in Prague, where the exhibition will move later in the year.

"Prints and Drawings by Wenceslaus Hollar," Prints and Drawings Gallery, British Museum, to May 15.

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On the opposite side of the British Museum, in the Special Exhibitions Gallery, is a show of master drawings from the Courtauld, Mantegna to Cézanne, one of several celebrations of the 50th anniversary of the foundation of the Courtauld Institute of Art.

Among the 126 in the present show my favorites are two — "Two Heralds in Ceremonial Dress" by Sir Peter Lely (1618-1680), one of the series of chalk and charcoal drawings Lely made of a grand procession of the Order of the Garter; and the contrasting simple pencil and watercolor, "A Garden Shed," by Cézanne (1839-1906).

"Master Drawings From the Courtald: Mantegna to Cézanne," Special Exhibitions Gallery, British Museum, Great Russell Street, WC1, to April 24.

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Drawings of 20th-century masters and young British contemporaries are represented in an Arts Council traveling exhibition, "Alive to It All." These are works at their most childlike, simple and direct. They range through a group of drawings by Paul Klee, on loan from the Felix Klee Collection, Bern; a Jackson Pollock ink drawing, and a Henri Laurens pencil drawing of a "Crouching Woman," aptly described in the catalog introduction as "a kind of reconstructed embrace"; to the immediacy of ink and wash drawings by Jennifer Durrant (b. 1942), ink drawings by Patrick Hayman (b. 1915), and among a number of his drawings the complex pencil and gouache, "Nude and Tree," by Roger Hilton (1911-1975).

"Alive to It All," Serpentine Gallery, Kensington Gardens, W2, to March 20; Ferens Art Gallery, Queen Victoria Square, Hull, March 26-April 24; City Art Gallery, Drake Circus, Plymouth, May 7-June 11; Graves Art Gallery, Surrey Street, Sheffield, June 18-July 24.

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Drawing with the brush plays an equally important part in Oriental art. The bases of Indian miniature painting may clearly be seen in a show at the Hayward Gallery, chosen by the English painter and Indophile, Howard Hodgkin. The 52 exhibits are of very mixed quality and importance — from a rather messy panoramic portrayal of "The Battle of Panipat, 1761" to a splendidly refined Mogul court drawing in black ink and gold heightened with white and touches of color, of "A Seated Antelope," attributed to Mansur (active 1590-1640), greatest of Mogul animal painters.

"Indian Drawings," Hayward Gallery, South Bank, SE1, to April 17.

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Drawing is equally of the essence in Japanese calligraphy. At Galerie 39 is a show by the contemporary master Koho Kato (b. 1934). Though the images are of the present, they are based on the ancient Chinese oracle inscriptions from which the Japanese written characters stem. Painted in ink on paper or silk, Kato's work has the strength of, and is closely akin to, the calligraphy of the 16th-century master Obaku-ingen.

"Japanese Brush Paintings," Galerie 39, 39 George Street, W1, to March 25.

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ECONOMIC SCENE

By LEONARD SILK

Oil Price Choice: Break OPEC Or Work for Energy Stability

NEW YORK — Now that oil prices are coming down and the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries is struggling for its existence, what should be the policy of the United States and other Western countries: Do everything possible to break OPEC and drive oil prices down further, or work for improved cooperation between oil-exporting and oil-importing countries in the interest of greater stability of prices and energy supplies?

A new report of the Group of 30, a high-level body of international economic and monetary experts and government officials led by H. Johannes Witteveen, former managing director of the International Monetary Fund, recognizes that it is in the short-term interest of the importing countries that real oil prices continue to decline because this will reduce inflation, improve balances of payments and stimulate economic recovery.

But the report contends that this conflicts with "the long-term economic interest in effecting a smooth transition from the present energy regime, which still reflects the historic reliance on low-cost energy sources, to a future one likely to be based on higher costs." Instability is in the interest of neither importers nor exporters. A steep, disorderly fall in oil prices and a drop in OPEC's capital surplus, the report says, may put "additional strains on an already troubled financial system."

Declining oil prices, if coupled with strong recovery in the industrial countries, could result in another oil shock.

The report says declining oil prices, if coupled with strong economic recovery in the industrial countries, could result in a dramatic increase in the demand for oil by the end of this decade. Another interruption of oil supplies would then produce another oil shock, repeating the cycle of the 1970s.

Structural changes in the oil market might exacerbate price instability. The Gulf nations will have a smaller share of world output but a bigger share of OPEC production. Because many of those countries have low populations and big oil reserves, they should be able to shift production to stabilize the market. But because they would have a smaller share of total world output, they would have to absorb much bigger swings in demand than in the past. If they were unwilling or unable to match supply and demand, the report asserts, market instability might increase.

The Group of 30 concludes: "This kind of volatile market behavior could mean disaster for the world economy and could raise the specter of energy shortages by the end of the century." To avoid this, it makes several recommendations, including:

- The industrial countries should improve their handling of oil stocks. When prices are low, these countries should add to stocks; when prices are high, they should release oil to the market. This sounds obvious but, for political reasons, these nations have tended to do the opposite.
- Oil importers should remove financial barriers to investment by oil exporters to give the exporters incentives to produce more when the demand for oil is high and thereby acquire foreign assets that will enable them to slow production when demand is weak.
- "Tacit collaboration" among importing and exporting nations should be encouraged.

The Group of 30 said an indication that such collaboration could be achieved was its own success in putting together a "study group." Meeting in turbulent times over the past three years, it apparently had some success in moderating the run-up in oil prices after the Iranian revolution and the outbreak of the Iraq-Iran war. Robert V. Roosa, a former U.S. undersecretary of the Treasury and member of the study group, indicated this week that he believed the group helped persuade OPEC to hold its marker price to $34 a barrel during a period when the spot price soared as high as $44.

Correcting the Havoc

The study group included such dignitaries from OPEC countries as Sheikh Ahmed Zaki Yamani, the oil minister of Saudi Arabia, and Sheikh Ali Khalifa al-Sabah, oil minister of Kuwait, as well as senior Arab monetary officials and financial heavyweights from importing nations. These included Mr. Roosa, who is a partner of Brown Brothers Harriman, and Richard Debs, president of Morgan Stanley.

But the issue facing industrial nations, now that they have OPEC over a barrel, is whether it would not be still wiser to refrain from such "cooperation" and let the market work — as OPEC ministers used to insist they were doing when prices were running up. Correcting the havoc wrought by the oil price explosion may require a markedly lower level of prices, which oil producers could scarcely be expected to negotiate, even "tacitly."

There are, to be sure, advantages for the United States in building its oil stockpile faster. Shutting in some high-cost oil production, as in Alaska or the North Sea, is also a form of stockpiling.

But the market, even in its turbulence, could be a better guide to oil price policy than the best-laid plans of distinguished economists and financiers.

The New York Times

CURRENCY RATES

Interbank exchange rates for Mar. 18, excluding bank service charges.

	$	£	DM.	F.F.	H.L.	Gldr.	B.F.	S.F.	D.K.
Amsterdam	2.6595	3.968	111.17 *	28.315 *	8.1848	—	5.635 *	128.95 *	30.84 *
Brussels (a)	47.125	70.2925	19.7085	6.7775	3.277 *	17.75	—	22.86	5.46
Frankfurt	2.39	3.565	—	34.50 *	1.66 x	89.97 *	5.024 *	115.95 *	27.718 *
London (b)	1.4888	—	3.5065	N.Q.	N.Q.	3.9503	70.255	3.0728	12.8405
Milan	1,433.55	2,140.50	599.73	206.95	—	539.98	30.438	697.50	166.69
New York	—	1.4906	0.4196	0.1447	0.0404 *	0.5767	0.0857	0.0212	0.1157
Paris	6.904	10.345 *	289.85 *	—	4.823 x	2o1.02 *	14.70 *	336.75 *	80.40 *
Zurich	2.061	3.0724	86.21 *	29.74 *	8.1436	77.75 *	4.2693 *	—	23.885 *
1 ECU	0.9424	0.6325	2.2579	0.5402	1.356.06	2.5062	44.4995	1.9462	8.1467
1 SDR	1.08683	0.726977	2.60046	7.53825	1.557.97	0.8904	51.2413	2.2424	9.3685

Dollar Values

$ Equiv.	Currency	Per U.S.$	$ Equiv.	Currency	Per U.S.$
0.8709	Australian $	1.1483	0.0238	Israeli shekel	39.275
0.0574	Austrian schilling	16.835	0.0042	Japanese yen	238.98
0.0202	Belgian fin. franc	49.725	3.4235	Kuwaiti dinar	0.2921
0.814	Canadian $	1.2285	0.4367	Malaysian ringgit	2.29
0.1459	Danish krone	6.83	0.1391	Norw. krone	7.19
0.1848	Finnish mark	5.412	0.9815	Phil. peso	1.0189
0.0119	Greek drachma	84.00	0.0107	Port. escudo	93.597
0.1507	Hong Kong $	6.6365	0.2907	Saudi riyal	3.4408
1.3815	Irish £	0.7239			

$ Equiv.	Currency	Per U.S.$
0.4801	Singapore $	2.083
N.A.	S. African rand	N.A.
0.0016	S. Korean won	759.60
0.0076	Span. peseta	132.90
0.1339	Swed. krona	7.47
0.0251	Taiwan $	39.98
0.0447	Thai baht	22.3714
0.2723	U.A.E. dirham	3.6728

£ Sterling: 1.082 Irish £.

(a) Commercial franc (b) Amounts needed to buy one pound (*) Units of 100 (x) Units of 1,000

INTEREST RATES

Eurocurrency Deposits

Mar. 18

	Dollar	D-Mark	Swiss Franc	Sterling	French Franc	ECU	SDR
1 M.	9⅝ - 9⅞	4⅝ - 5⅛	3⅝ - 4⅛	10 ⅞ - 10 ⅞	7⅞ - 7⅞	2⅞ - 3⅛	14 ½ - 15 ½
2 M.	9 ¼ - 9 ⅜	4⅝ - 5⅛	3 ⅞ - 4	10⅝ - 10⅝	8⅞ - 9⅛	1⅝ - 1⅞	11 ⅝ - 12 ⅛
3 M.	9 ⅜ - 9 ½	4⅝ - 5⅛	3 ⅞ - 4	10⅝ - 10⅝	9⅞ - 9⅞	1⅜ - 1⅝	10 ½ - 11
6 M.	9 ½ - 9 ⅝	5 - 5 ⅛	3⅝ - 3⅞	10⅞ - 10⅞	9⅞ - 10⅛	1⅜ - 1½	9 ⅞ - 10 ⅜
1 Y.	9 ⅜ - 9 ¾	5⅛ - 5⅜	3⅝ - 3⅞	10⅞ - 10⅞	10 ½ - 10 ¾	1⅜ - 1½	9 ⅞ - 10

Key Money Rates

United States	Close	Prev.
Discount Rate	8½	8½
Federal Funds	8¾	8¾
Prime Rate	10½	10½
Broker Loan Rate	9½	9½
Comm. Paper, 30-179 days	8.50	8.50
3-month Treasury Bills	8.58	8.45
6-month Treasury Bills	8.57	8.50
CD's 30-59 days	8.30	8.15
CD's 60-89 days	8.40	8.25

West Germany		
Lombard Rate	5	5
Overnight Rate	5.10	5.10
One Month Interbank	5.35	5.35
3-month Interbank	5.40	5.40
6-month Interbank	5.40	5.40

Japan		
Discount Rate	—	5½
Call Money	6⅝	6⅝
60-day Interbank	6⅝	6⅝

Britain	Close	Prev.
Bank Base Rate	10½	10½
Call Money	10¾	10¾
91-day Treasury Bill	10 17/32	10 17/32
3-month Interbank	10⅝	10⅝

France		
Intervention Rate	—	12%
Call Money	12%	12
One-month Interbank	12⅝	12⅝
3-month Interbank	12⅝	12⅝
6-month Interbank	12¼	12⅝

Sources: Commerzbank, Bank of Tokyo, Lloyds Bank, Banque Bruxelles Lambert, Banque Nationale de Paris, Bank of Ireland, Bank of Montreal, Morgan Guaranty, Morgan Stanley, Bank of America, Bank of Boston, Citibank, Chase Manhattan, Chemical Bank, Continental Illinois, Crocker National, Dai-Ichi Kangyo, Dean Witter, Discount Corporation, First Chicago, First National State, Harris Bank, Irving Trust, Manufacturers Hanover, Marine Midland, Mellon, Merrill Lynch, Nat'l Westminster, Northern Trust, Paribas, Rabobank, Reuters, Shearson/American Express, Sumitomo, Swiss Bank Corp., Swiss Volksbank, Tokai, Union Bank of Switzerland.

GOLD PRICES

	A.M.	P.M.	Close
Hong Kong	420.25	419.50	+0.50
Luxembourg	419.75	—	+2.75
Paris (12.5 kilo)	426.68	420.49	+5.23
Zurich	419.50	421.75	+4.50
London	419.75	421.75	+5.25
New York	421.75	—	+5.25

Official fixings for London, Paris and Luxembourg, opening and closing prices for Hong Kong and Zurich, New York Handy & Harman. U.S. dollars per ounce.

Lever Brothers Set To Try a Comeback With New Products

By N.R. Kleinfield

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — When Rinso ruled the laundry world in the 1930s and '40s, Lever Brothers, its manufacturer, was the king of the soap makers. It also had Spry. It had Lifebuoy. It had Pepsodent.

But though household names, these products are no longer the choice of that many households.

Most have lost market share to Procter & Gamble products, and the battle with that packaged-goods powerhouse has, at least in part, brought Lever low. But now with new management and a promising roster of fresh products, the company seems poised for a comeback.

In dealing with problems that culminated in losses for the last five years, Unilever, Lever's huge and sprawling British-Dutch parent, had been oddly tolerant. But in 1980, apparently fed up, it installed Michael Angus, one of its brightest British executives, as chairman, with a mandate to rebuild the company.

The most conspicuous problem has been the losses, which have continued during Mr. Angus's rule: $20.2 million pretax in 1980 and $26 million in 1981. Lever has not announced last year's results yet, but analysts estimate a similar deficit.

However, Hercules Segales, a consumer-goods analyst at Drexel Burnham Lambert and a former executive at Procter & Gamble, predicted that Lever would make a modest amount of money this year. Lever Brothers executives did not want to be interviewed, saying that they preferred to wait for more definite signs of recovery.

When Mr. Angus took over, the bulk of Lever's losses stemmed from Imperial margarine. So in 1981, he shut down the outdated Hammond, Indiana, plant that made Imperial and put out the work to contractors able to produce it more cheaply. In addition, he increased Lever's productivity by sharply cutting the payroll.

The company also has brought out several new products. Lever sells more al new products. Lever sells more than $1 billion a year of detergents, toothpastes and personal soaps, but in recent years it had been sluggish about introducing new brands in an industry that relies on them for its lifeblood. Now Lever is betting heavily on three new products — Sunlight dishwashing liquid, Shield deodorant soap and Impulse body spray.

"I think once they get their act together, they can grow more rapidly than Procter," said James Witherell, who used to be Lever's marketing director in the household products division and is now a group vice president at Alberto-Culver.

Lever Brothers' roots go back to 1895, when it was a sales office for its foreign parent. Under the shrewd guidance of Francis Countway, from 1913 to 1946, Lever evolved into a major success. It developed Lux soap, Rinso laundry soap, Swan and Spry shortening — some of the most popular brands ever.

The New York Times

Some entries in Lever Brothers' comeback effort.

Not only did Lever products become etched in consumer minds, but so did the marketing slogans dreamed up to sell them, which raised the specter of "B.O.," Lever's snappy shorthand for body odor, or posed the question about "where the yellow went when you brush your teeth with Pepsodent."

Lever's downfall began shortly after World War II, when Charles Luckman was running the company. The product that started the skid was fresh from the laboratories of Procter & Gamble. Its name was Tide.

The first synthetic laundry detergent, Tide won over consumers across the country. Lever Brothers, presuming that Tide soon would peter out, did nothing. Too late, it realized that the detergent was no passing fancy, and it hurriedly brought out Rinso Blue and Surf. But Tide already had become impregnable. In 1949, Lever lost money for the first time, and Charles Luckman lost his job.

Then Lever roared back, buying the detergent All from Monsanto in 1957. Though All was a money loser for Monsanto, the detergent held a huge market share that Lever used to good advantage. It also brought out a number of new products: Praise, Stripe (a toothpaste with a stripe through it), Dove and Wisk.

But in 1960, Procter scored a second direct hit on Lever when its Crest toothpaste captured a seal of approval from the American Den-

(Continued on Page 9, Col.3)

NYSE Prices Up Slightly on Slow Day

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — Prices closed marginally higher Friday on the New York Stock Exchange after a day of sluggish and featureless trading.

The Dow Jones industrial average closed up 0.77, to 1,117.74.

Advances led declines 865-689 among the 1,916 issues traded. Volume was 75.1 million shares, up from 70.3 million Thursday.

Prices on the American Stock Exchange were higher in moderate trading.

Investors seemed unable to decide whether the economic news was good or bad.

The market was "boring," said Chester Pado of G. Tsai in Los Angeles, because "there just isn't any news to inspire it at this moment."

The news on the economy was mixed Friday. On the oil front, Britain helped stabilize the world oil market by announcing that it would not undercut OPEC's new $29-a-barrel base price. But Iran, an OPEC member, denounced the cartel for "treachery." The attack seemed to indicate that Iran would undercut OPEC to maintain its high production.

The United States had good news about inflation, but a disappointing report on the nation's personal income and spending.

The Labor Department said wholesale prices had held nearly steady in February, inching up only 0.1. Another sharp decrease in fuel prices partly offset the biggest increase in food prices since last April.

The Commerce Department reported personal spending, vital for economic recovery, had not grown at all in February, and personal income increased a scant 0.1 percent.

The news would have to be "extremely good or bad" to move the market much, said Trude Latimer of Evans & Co.

"This is typical end-of-the-quarter action," she said. "The institutions are busy completing their positions for the quarter. They're concentrating on quality stocks. The cheapies are doing nothing. The Amex is very quiet, which indicates the public is doing nothing."

Fed Says M-1 Rose $4.8 Billion

Reuters

NEW YORK — The narrowest measure of the U.S. money supply, M-1, rose $4.8 billion, considerably more than anticipated, in the week ended March 9, the Federal Reserve reported after the markets closed Friday.

Most money market analysts had expected M-1, which measures cash and money in checking accounts, to show an increase of from $1 billion to $3 billion.

Analysts said that credit markets had paid less attention to weekly M-1 figures than they used to since the Fed decided against setting an interim growth target.

Weekend Talks Set to Discuss EMS Parities

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

PARIS — European Community finance ministers will meet in Brussels this weekend to discuss a realignment of the European Monetary System, monetary sources said Friday night.

The sources said the meeting would be preceded by a meeting of the EC's monetary committee, which groups community treasury and central bank officials.

The officials said the monetary committee would meet Saturday and that meeting would be followed by a meeting of finance ministers either later Saturday or on Sunday.

The sources said the meeting had been called at the request of West German Finance Minister Gerhard Stoltenberg. French Finance Minister Jacques Delors would say only that France had not called the meeting.

Belgian Finance Minister Willy de Clerq said that defending the exchange rate of his country's franc was his top priority and said he would strenuously fight a devaluation.

Expectations of a realignment held the attention of foreign exchange dealers in Europe and the United States all day.

A resurgence of speculative purchases of the Deutsche mark sent the French and Belgian francs, the Irish pound and the Danish krone to their floors in the EMS in Frankfurt, currency dealers said. A spokesman for the Bayerische Vereinsbank called a realignment inevitable.

In the United States, the speculation took on a different aspect. In Chicago, Tully Davia, a currency analyst with American Trans-Euro Corp., said, "There is so much doubt about what's going to occur next that people are just going to stay in dollars over the weekend."

As an example of the disarray in the foreign exchange markets, major New York banks indicated a spread between bid and offered rates on the dollar-French franc as great as 10 centimes. Half a centime would be more usual, dealers said.

"Most people still think a realignment is inevitable," said Earl Johnson, assistant vice president, Harris Bank in Chicago.

France would like to see a 7 to 8 percent boost for the Deutsche mark, Mr. Johnson said. But German officials would resist such a large revaluation, because it would damage the competitiveness of German exports, he added.

A compromise could result in a 2 to 3 percent revaluation of the mark while the French franc is devalued 7 to 10 percent, Mr. Johnson said.

Despite the mounting turbulence, dealers in New York said the feeling had grown that political differences between France and West Germany were too great to be bridged in time for a realignment this weekend. Others said that for the same political reasons, France could pull out of the EMS rather than devalue the franc.

Friday night, Finance Minister Jacques Delors of France said a possible devaluation of the French franc need not represent a political setback for France, providing it does not hurt the government's efforts to reduce inflation. He made the remarks on a TV debate.

EMS rules oblige a member country with a currency that diverges sharply from the rest, putting other currencies under pressure, to take action to rectify the situation. France has spent a great deal of money propping up the franc, and in the last few days, the West German Bundesbank has spent millions of marks buying weaker currencies.

U.S. Says Wholesale Prices Up

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — U.S. wholesale prices rose a slight 0.1 percent in February as the steepest food-price jump in 10 months more than cancelled out further declines in gasoline and fuel-oil costs, the government said Friday.

The small rise in the Producer Price Index for finished goods, coming after a record 1 percent drop in January, bolstered economists' predictions that the wholesale inflation rate might be down substantially from last year's moderate 3.5 percent.

At the White House, Larry Speakes, the presidential spokesman, called the new report "more good news on the economy."

"We have made substantial progress in the fight against inflation," he said.

In another report Friday, the Commerce Department said Americans' personal income rose a mere 0.1 percent in February, down from the 0.2 percent increase of the previous month. Consumers' spending grew less than 0.1 percent, compared with a 0.6 percent increase in January.

The lackluster income report was likely to give little comfort to analysts who have said that they would feel better about the economy's prospects for rebounding from the recession if consumers were making more and spending more than in recent months.

In the February price report, the department said energy costs overall fell 2.9 percent, the third straight monthly decline. Energy prices fell a record 4.2 percent in the previous month.

In its new report, the department provided these other details on February price changes:

- Food prices overall rose 0.6 percent, the sharpest monthly jump since the 1.6 percent increase of last April. Food prices fell 0.2 percent in January.
- Passenger car prices jumped 1.5 percent after falling 0.3 percent in January.

Shultz Threatens Further U.S. Farm Subsidies

Reuters

BRUSSELS — The United States has dashed hopes in the European Community of an early settlement of the trans-Atlantic farm trade conflict and says it cannot rule out further subsidies to protect U.S. farm exports, diplomats reported Friday.

They said that the U.S. secretary of state, George P. Shultz, told the EC that such action was still possible, pending settlement of the dispute, and that he called for understanding of the U.S. position.

Mr. Shultz was replying to a letter sent earlier this month by the current president of the EC Council of Ministers, Hans-Dietrich Genscher of West Germany. Mr. Genscher said in the letter that an aggravation of the dispute could threaten the Atlantic alliance.

Mr. Shultz's reply was received before two senior EC officials ended talks in Washington on Thursday and Friday aimed at averting a widening of the conflict, the diplomats said.

Mr. Shultz told Mr. Genscher that Washington shared the concern of its European partners about the consequences of the trade dispute, the diplomats said. But they said he appealed for understanding, especially from West Germany, for any action that Washington might take to counter what it terms unfair farm trade practices that have crowded U.S. farmers out of world markets.

Mr. Genscher's letter followed protests in the EC over the recent U.S. sale to Egypt of wheat flour at heavily subsidized prices, and reports of further such deals in the offing. The Egyptian flour market had been largely a French preserve, and the U.S. action was seen as a warning shot.

Mr. Genscher wrote to support an appeal from the president of the EC Commission, Gaston Thorn, that the United States refrain from subsidized sales to traditional EC markets.

The U.S. Agriculture Department announced approval Friday of a $32.5-million credit for farm export sales to Egypt at low interest rates, but this apparently does not involve direct subsidies and is a regular part of U.S. aid to developing countries.

The diplomats said the appeal by Mr. Shultz to Bonn in particular to understand the U.S. position would be widely interpreted as an attempt to split European ranks. It may also prove embarrassing to Chancellor Helmut Kohl at the EC summit meeting next week.

■ **Trade Talks to Continue**

Meanwhile, Stuart Auerbach of The Washington Post reported from Washington:

Top U.S. and EC trade officials decided Friday to continue talks aimed at averting an all-out agriculture trade war past a March deadline, though no date for further discussions was set.

"A common desire emerged to try and find accommodations to our problems," the negotiators said in a joint statement after a meeting that lasted through the night at the Wye Plantation conference center in Maryland.

U.S. officials said they felt "some limited progress was made" in the dispute. European sources agreed, expressing "cautious optimism" and saying that "the dialogue is now re-established" after what the Europeans felt was the poisoning of talks by the U.S. flour sale to Egypt.

Europeans, in private conversations with U.S. trade officials, have warned that they are prepared to retaliate if the United States makes another move similar to the flour deal.

It took consultations at a high level to get the negotiations back on track. The U.S. trade representative, William E. Brock — the Reagan administration's top trade negotiator — and Deputy Agriculture Secretary Richard E. Lyng met with EC Vice President Wilhelm Haferkamp and Commissioner Poul Dalsager.

The talks arose from an attempt in December by Secretary of State George P. Shultz to tone down the confrontational mood that emerged after the ministerial meeting of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. At that meeting, the U.S. agriculture secretary, John R. Block, threatening to dump surplus U.S. dairy products in Third World markets if the European subsidies continued.

There were originally to be two sessions at the technical level culminating in some agreement by March. Though this did not happen, the joint statement said of the meetings so far, "The constructive spirit in which they have been held seems to us a good basis for future work."

Japan Sets Price Floor For Video Units to EC

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BRUSSELS — Japan announced Friday that it was introducing minimum export prices on videotape recorders, effective immediately, European Community officials said. They also said Grundig of West Germany and Philips of the Netherlands had dropped a charge of dumping filed against the Japanese in December.

Japan introduced the export floor price for video sales to the EC as part of an agreement negotiated last month to allow Grundig and Philips, who together produce a videotape recorder, to compete in their own markets.

The EC officials said that France had agreed to lift its import restrictions on Japanese video recorders, but a French trade official said later Friday that Paris had not decided whether to end the restrictions.

Japanese officials gave no details on the prices, but Japanese newspapers quoted industry sources as saying the minimum export prices would be $335 to $628, depending on the model.

The accord limits Japanese sales to the EC, including kits assembled by European subsidiaries of Japanese makers, to 4.55 million units this year and guarantees 1.2 million to the European manufacturers, who alleged that their prices were being unfairly undercut by Japan.

It had also been understood in the agreement that France would stop channeling video imports through the tiny customs post of Poitiers, where slow customs clearance since October had held up about 200,000 recorders.

The EC officials said that the French government gave no definite date for the lifting of the restrictions, but that they were likely to be phased out gradually to prevent a flood of recorders onto the French market.

An EC official in Tokyo, Laurens Jan Brinkhorst, said Friday that the Poitiers restrictions would be lifted within seven to 10 days and that the backlog could be cleared by April 1.

But the French official, responding to the reports, said Japan's announcement on minimum prices responded to only part of France's concerns. He said that any relaxation of the Poitiers restrictions would depend on the setting up of EC controls on the level of Japanese exports.

Mr. Brinkhorst called the Japanese move "a unilateral measure" by Tokyo, but emphasized that it was a result of high-level consultations last month between EC and Japanese officials.

The trade agreement also covers color television sets and tubes, autos and other items, but the question of videotape recorders had been a particularly sore point for the Europeans.

CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL FUND

Société Anonyme
R.C. Luxembourg B8833
43, bd Royal, Luxembourg

Notice of Meeting

Messrs. Shareholders are hereby convened to attend the Annual General Meeting which will be held at the offices of Kredietbank S.A. Luxembourgeoise, 43, Boulevard Royal, Luxembourg on the 29th of March, 1983 at 11.00 a.m. with the following agenda:

Agenda

1. Submittal of the reports of the Board of Directors and the Statutory Auditor.
2. Approval of the balance sheet and the profit and loss statements as at December 31st, 1982.
3. Discharge of the Directors and the Statutory Auditor.
4. Receipt of and action on nomination of the Directors and the Statutory Auditor.
5. Miscellaneous.

Shareholders are advised that there is no quorum requirement for the point 1. through 4. inclusive and the resolutions thereon will be passed at the simple majority of the shares present or represented at the Meeting, subject to the restriction that no shareholder either by himself or by proxy can vote for a number of shares in excess of 1/5 of the shares issued or 2/5 of the shares present or represented at the Meeting.

Holders of bearer shares may vote at the Meeting in person by producing at the Meeting either share certificates or a certificate of deposit which will be issued to them against deposit of their share certificates with Kredietbank S.A. Luxembourgeoise, 43, Boulevard Royal, Luxembourg.

Holders of bearer shares may vote at the Meeting by proxy by completing the form of proxy which will be made available to them against deposit of their share certificates as aforesaid.

Share certificates so deposited will be retained until the Meeting or any adjournment thereof has been concluded.

Holders of registered shares may vote at the Meeting either in person or by proxy by completing the form of proxy which will be sent to them.

In order to be valid all forms of proxy must reach the registered office of the company at least one day before the date of the Meeting.

By order of the Board of Directors

CAPITAL ITALIA

Société Anonyme
R.C. Luxembourg B8458
43, bd Royal, Luxembourg

Notice of Meeting

Shareholders are invited to attend a

General Meeting of Shareholders

which will be held at 43, Boulevard Royal, Luxembourg on March 29th, 1983 at 10.00 a.m. with the following agenda:

1. Reports of the Board of Directors and of the Statutory Auditor.
2. Approval of the balance sheet and profit and loss account at 31 December 1982.
3. a) Declaration of a stock dividend of 6%.
   b) Decision to implement the distribution of the stock dividend by way of an increase of the corporate capital by issuing the corresponding number of new shares at a par value of US$ 1.00 with a premium totalling the last determined net asset value per share and by adding profit available for distribution to the capital and to the extraordinary reserve respectively.
   c) Decision to amend Article 5 of the Articles of Incorporation to reflect such action.
4. Discharge of the Directors and of the Statutory Auditor.
5. Election of Directors and of the Statutory Auditor.
6. Miscellaneous.

Resolutions on the above mentioned agenda will require a quorum of one half of the shares issued and outstanding and a majority of 2/3 of the shares present or represented at the Meeting, except that decisions on items 1, 2, 3a, 4, 5 and 6 shall require no quorum and a simple majority of the shares present or represented at the Meeting.

Holders of bearer shares may vote at the Meeting in person by producing at the Meeting a certificate of deposit which has been or will be issued to them against deposit of their share-certificates with Kredietbank S.A. Luxembourgeoise, 43, Boulevard Royal, Luxembourg, or all offices of Credito Italiano in Italy, 5 days prior to the Meeting.

Holders of bearer shares may vote at the Meeting by proxy by completing the form of proxy which will be made available to them against deposit of their share-certificates as aforesaid or presentation of their certificates of deposit. In order to be valid all forms of proxy must reach the company at Kredietbank S.A. Luxembourgeoise or at Credito Italiano five clear days prior to the Meeting.

Share certificates so deposited will be retained until the Meeting or any adjournment thereof has been concluded.

Administrative Manager

Market Summary, Mar. 18

Dow Jones Averages

	Open	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
30 Ind	1116.68	1128.00	1109.71	1117.74	+0.77
20 Trn	504.37	508.82	500.71	506.27	+2.22
15 Util	126.48	127.03	125.60	126.25	—0.09
65 Stk	443.11	447.14	440.23	443.81	+0.73

Standard & Poors Index

	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
Composite	151.11	148.56	149.90	+0.31
Industrials	169.31	166.37	167.91	+0.37
Utilities	62.24	61.55	61.92	—0.06
Finance	18.60	18.28	18.44	+0.04
Transp.	26.34	25.96	26.23	+0.06

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

	Buys	Sales	*Short
Mar. 17	178,908	394,277	1,463
Mar. 16	205,247	430,715	976
Mar. 15	186,815	421,839	967
Mar. 14	206,755	485,458	1,212
Mar. 11	190,837	411,961	1,384

*Included in the sales figures.

Market Diaries

	NYSE Close	NYSE Prev.	AMEX Close	AMEX Prev.
Volume	75.11	82.26	6.73	5.87
Adv.	866	672	316	226
Vol. Up	37.84	25.08	3.01	2.30
Decl.	694	911	281	359
Vol. Down	29.08	36.54	1.94	2.49
Unch.	377	393	313	309
Total	1,877	1,976	010	894
New highs	126	92	42	30
New lows	1	9	2	1

NASDAQ Index

	Close	Ch'ge	Week Ago	Month Ago
Composite	265.01	+1.80	266.18	171.76
Industrials	315.76	+1.61	319.84	193.43
Finance	230.64	+0.71	230.64	161.65
Insurance	254.59	+0.11	251.48	185.42
Utilities	329.88	—1.20	323.43	178.26
Banks	168.16	+0.35	166.93	135.66
Transp.	226.83	+0.65	227.46	145.76

AMEX Stock Index

High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
381.13	378.57	381.13	+2.02

AMEX Most Actives

	Sales	Close	Ch'ge
Imo Chem	413,300	6	— 1/8
DomePet	305,300	2 3/8	
WangLabB o	241,100	23 1/4	+1 3/8
InstrSyst	165,000	2 3/8	+ 1/4
Mich Gent	160,100	5 7/8	+ 3/8
Kirby Exp	141,000	9 1/2	
Imaindust	114,300	3 3/4	+ 3/8
Ozark Air	101,700	15 1/2	— 1/2
Teleflex	100,300	33 1/2	
CyprusCp	97,000	1 1/8	

Dow Jones Bond Averages

	Close	Ch'ge
Bonds	73.62	+0.12
Utilities	72.98	+0.30
Industrials	74.27	—0.06

NYSE Index

	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
Composite	86.51	86.22	86.37	+0.15
Industrials	99.29	98.97	99.08	+0.21
Transp.	83.10	82.76	83.10	+0.29
Utilities	45.68	45.57	45.65	—0.02
Finance	92.60	92.16	92.37	+0.02

NYSE Most Actives

	Sales	Close	Ch'ge
ArchDnM	1,621,100	19 3/8	—1 1/8
Sony Corp	1,576,800	15 3/4	+1
RCA	1,186,900	25	+1 1/8
PubSvc Ind	991,300	25 1/8	+ 1/8
Kmart	895,900	33 1/2	+1
BaldwUtd o	826,500	19	—4 1/2
GTE Corp	794,100	39 3/8	— 3/8
Gen Motors	718,600	60	+ 1/2
Mattel Inc	688,100	12	— 1/4
Schlumbrg	683,300	38 1/8	— 3/8
Atl Richfld	677,700	37 1/8	— 3/8
IBM	646,700	99 7/8	+1
DowChem	638,200	27 7/8	— 1/8
GMWhFin	628,500	23 1/8	— 3/8
Rowan	623,700	9 3/8	+ 1/8

Friday's NYSE Closing Prices

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge Prev Quot.
11 7/8	5 3/4	AAR	.44	4.0	26	116	11 1/4	11	11 1/8	— 1/8
38	27 1/2	ACF	2.76	8.7	9	176	31 7/8	31 1/8	31 5/8	+ 1/8
20	12 1/4	AMF	1.36	8.1	32	177	16 7/8	16 3/8	16 5/8	+ 1/8
27 1/4	12 3/4	AMR Co			3018	21	26 1/2	26 3/8	— 1/4	
13 3/4	4	AMR wt			1416	13 1/2	13	13 1/2	+ 1/4	
18 1/4	12 7/8	AMR	pf2.18	13.	90	17 1/4	16 1/2	17 1/4	+ 3/4	
30 7/8	24 7/8	AMR	pf2.13	7.1	144	30 1/2	29 3/4	29 3/4	— 1/4	
6 3/4	2 1/2	APL			33	60	6 1/2	6 1/8	6 1/8	+ 1/8
42 3/4	23 3/8	ARA	7	4.6	13	1352	u44 1/2	42 3/4	43 1/4	+ 1/2
79 3/8	36 1/2	ASA	.30	5.2		481	59 3/4	57	57 7/8	— 1/8
21 1/8	13 7/8	AVX	.32	1.4	31	259	24 1/8	22 1/2	23 1/2	+ 1/8
44 3/8	27	AbtLab	1	2.4	18	2195	42 3/4	42	42 1/4	— 1/8
22 1/2	15 3/8	Acme Cl	1.40	7.2	21	78	18 1/8	18 1/8	18 1/8	— 1/8
12 3/8	5 1/4	AcmeE	.32b	2.7	31	31	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	
13	4 3/8	AdmDp	.84	3.1	14	143	12 3/4	12 1/2	12 5/8	+ 1/8
17 7/8	12 1/2	AdaEx	1.73e	11.		10	16 1/8	15 7/8	15 7/8	— 1/8
9 3/8	4 1/2	AdmMl	.20e	2.5	11	31	8 1/8	7 7/8	8 1/8	
22 3/8	12 3/8	Advest	s.16	.8	13	109	20 1/2	20 1/2	+ 1/8	
29 1/4	12 1/2	AMD	s	54	413	25 3/8	25 1/8	25 1/8	+ 3/8	
43 1/4	22 3/4	AetnLf	2.64	6.8	8	3382	39	38 1/8	38 3/8	— 1/8
66	52 3/4	Asil.	pf2.70e	6.6		1032	56 1/4	55 1/2	56 1/4	— 1/4
7	3 3/8	Ahmns	.60	1.8		153	34 1/8	34	34	— 1/8
4	2 3/4	Aileen				136	3 1/4	3 1/8	3 1/8	
48 1/8	23 3/4	AirPrd	.80	1.0	13	295	43 3/4	43	43 3/4	— 1/4
24 1/4	8 1/2	AirbFrt	.60	2.6	30	403	23 1/4	23	22	— 3/8
2 7/8	2	AlMoo n			5	551	u 3	2 7/8	3	+ 1/8
31 1/2	24 1/2	AlbP	pf3.92	12.	14	21	30 1/2	31	4	
7 1/4	5 3/8	AlbP	do1.87	12.	25	7 1/8	7	7	— 1/8	
71	54 1/2	AlbP	pf 9	13.		r40	70	69	69	
14 1/2	56 1/2	AlbP	pf 9.44	13.		z340	72 1/2	72 1/2	72 1/2	— 1/2
65 1/2	60 1/4	AlbP	pf 8.16	13.		z100	63	63	63	
54 1/4	51	AlbP	pf 8.28	12.		z130	64 1/4	64 1/4	+ 3/4	
17 1/2	11	AlcoSd	1.60	9.3	6	3	17 1/2	17 1/2	17	
15 1/2	4 3/4	AlcAir	.12	.9	11	181	14	13 1/2	13 3/4	— 3/8
35 3/8	23 1/2	Albany	1.80	4.3	13	833	22 1/4	21	22 1/4	— 1/8
26 1/8	10 3/4	Alberto	0.64	2.9	12	40	18 1/8	18 1/8	18 1/8	— 1/4
49 1/2	26 3/4	Albtsn	1.28	2.6	12	668	44	43 3/8	43 3/8	+ 1/2
33	15 7/8	Alcan	.90	3.0		2292	30 1/4	29 3/8	29 3/8	— 1/4
22 1/8	18	AlcaSld	1.12	5.9	10	18	20 1/2	20 1/8	20 1/2	+ 1/4
30 3/4	18 3/8	AlexAlx	1	4.7	34	233	22	21 1/8	21 1/8	— 1/8
13 3/8	7 1/2	Alsvdr			18	144	13 3/8	12 3/4	13 3/8	+ 1/4
57 3/4	35 3/8	AlgCp	1.08	1.9	10	15	57 3/4	57 3/8	57 3/8	+ 1/8
25 3/8	18 1/8	AlgCp	pf2.86	11.		3	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	— 1/2
27 1/4	16 3/4	AlgInl	1.40	5.0	123	38	27 1/4	27 1/4	27 1/4	— 1/4
20 1/8	14	AlgIn	pf2.19	11.		34	20 3/8	20 3/8	20 3/8	— 1/8
88 3/4	68	AlgI	pfC11.25	13.		50	84 7/8	84 1/4	84 7/8	+ 1/4
25 3/8	17 3/4	AlgPw	2.40	10.	1	223	23 3/8	23	23 1/8	— 1/4
17 3/8	12 3/8	AllenG	.40b	2.3		47	17 1/4	17 1/4	17 1/4	+ 1/8
42 7/8	28 1/4	AldCp	2.40	5.7	7	1534	41 1/4	41 1/8	41 1/8	— 1/8
63 1/2	46 1/4	AldCp	pf6.74	11.		31	63 1/2	63	63 1/4	
104	84	AldCp	pf 12.	12.	2	u104	104 1/4	104 1/4	104 1/4	+ 1/4
118 1/4	101 1/2	AldCp	pf1.78e	1.8	13	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2		
7 3/4	5 3/4	AllPo	.72	1.6	12	67	6 3/4	6 1/2	6 1/2	+ 1/8
41 7/8	22 3/4	AllSfr	1.80	4.2	10	265	u42 1/4	41 3/8	42 1/4	+1 1/8
31	14 1/2	AllsTsl	1	3.3	11	18	30 1/4	30 1/4	30 1/4	+ 1/4
15 1/2	6 1/4	AllisCh				42	13 1/4	12 1/2	12 1/2	
29 1/2	25	AllisCh	pf			484	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	— 1/4
36 3/8	25	Alcoa	1.20	2.6	24	63	36 1/2	35	23	— 1/8
29 7/8	17 1/2	Amax	.20	.9		858	23 3/8	23 1/4	23 1/4	— 1/2
22 3/4	14 1/2	Amrce	.40	1.4		46	22 1/2	22 1/4	22 1/4	— 3/4
33 1/2	15 7/8	AmHes	1.10	5.1	11	434	21 1/8	21 1/8	21 1/8	+ 1/8
140	70	AHes	pfA3.50	3.8		7	91	91	91	
3 1/2	1 1/4	AmAgr				125	2 3/4	2 5/8	2 5/8	— 1/8
15 1/4	0	ABakr		16		12	14	12	12	
51	37 1/4	ABrand	2.50	7.5	7	362	46 1/8	46 1/8	46 1/8	+ 1/4
57	38	ABrd	pfZ.67	5.8		15	45 7/8	45 7/8	45 7/8	
61 3/4	28 1/2	ABdcst	1.60	2.6	11	494	61	59	61	+2 1/4
26 3/4	13	ABldM	s.74b	3.1	11	64	24 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	— 3/4
21 7/8	11 1/4	ABusPd	.44	3.1	18	17	20 7/8	20 1/2	20 7/8	+ 1/2
35 1/2	20 1/4	AmCon	.96	2.8	5	161	34 3/4	34 1/2	34 3/4	— 1/8
24 3/8	19 3/4	ACan	pf2.80	12.		11	23	22 3/4	22 3/4	— 1/4
34 1/4	29	ACan	pf 3	9.1		26	33 1/4	32 7/8	33 1/4	
104 3/4	98 1/4	ACan	pf12.75	13.		24	104 1/4	104 1/4	104 1/4	— 1/4
19 3/4	12 3/4	ACnC	.72	1.6		36	19	18 3/4	19	+ 1/8
40 7/8	34 1/2	ACyan	1.75	4.3	15	808	40 3/8	40 1/8	40 1/8	+ 1/8
58	32	ADT	1.64	2.1	12	472	53 7/8	52 3/4	52 3/4	— 3/4
19 3/4	15 3/8	AEIPw	2.26	12.	9	1490	18 3/8	18 1/8	18 1/8	
60	36 3/4	AEro s	1.80	3.1	13	1070	57 1/2	57 1/8	57 1/8	+ 1/8
18 1/2	7 3/4	AFarm	.20	1.4	11	259	16 3/4	16 3/8	16 3/8	
70 1/2	31 1/2	AGnCp	2.40	3.6	8	600	68	66 1/4	66 1/4	—1 3/4
58 3/4	49 3/4	AGnl	pfA2.32e	4.4		544	53 1/4	52 1/8	53	+ 1/2
67	50 3/4	AGnl	pfB2.16e	3.4		593	64 1/2	63	63	—2
28 7/8	15 1/4	AGlbl	2.16	11.		154	28	19 3/8	20	+ 1/2
22	21 1/4	AGnCv	1.80a	6.1	24	29	29 3/4	29	29 3/4	+ 1/4
21 1/2	17 1/4	AHerll	.84	4.2	9	2	20 3/4	20 3/4	20 3/4	
16 1/4	8 3/4	AHeist				68	13	12 3/4	12 3/4	— 1/4
41 1/2	27 1/4	AHome	2.40	4.9	14	1835	u49 1/4	49 1/4	49 1/4	+ 1/8
45 1/4	25 3/4	AHome s	.84	2.0	15	1855	42 3/4	41 3/4	42 1/4	+ 1/8
30 3/8	12 1/4	AMat s	.48	1.6	17	456	30 3/4	29 1/4	29 1/4	— 1/8
8 1/4	3	AmMol				329	7 1/4	6 3/4	6 7/8	— 1/8
27 7/8	25 1/4	AMot	2.16	9.3	5	133	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	— 1/8
42 1/2	5 1/2	ASLFin		1.4		355	42	39 1/2	41 1/2	— 1/2
13 3/4	8 3/8	AShip	.80	6.4	11		25	13 1/2	13 1/2	— 1/8
36 3/4	11	AmSid	1.60	4.8	25	82	34	33	33	— 3/4
19 3/8	11 3/4	ASterl	.40	1.7	34	11	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	— 1/8
15 1/2	13 3/4	AmSlr	1.24	11.		4	14	13 3/4	13 3/4	— 1/4
70 1/4	49 7/8	ATT	5.40c	8.2	8	4930	66	65 1/4	66	— 1/8
52 1/2	42 1/2	ATT	pf	4		54	413	25 3/8	25 1/2	+ 3/8
38 1/4	28 3/4	ATT	pf 3.64	9.6		102	37 3/4	37 3/4	37 3/4	— 1/4
39	31 1/2	ATT	pf 3.74	9.6		39	39	39	39	— 1/8
22 7/8	13 1/4	AWolf	1.40	4.2	10	22	33 1/8	32 1/2	32 1/2	
29	17	AWat	pf1.43	5.0		z1300	28 3/4	28 3/4	28 3/4	— 1/4
23 1/4	19 7/8	AHoll	n.19e	.8		207	22 1/4	25 1/4	25 1/4	+ 1/8
30 1/2	19	Ameron	1.60	5.6	5	14	28 1/4	28 1/4	28 1/4	+ 1/4
44 3/4	31	AmesD	.40	.9	16	240	u31 1/4	31	31	— 1/8
39 7/8	23	Ametk	1.20	3.2	15	1328	38	37 1/2	37 3/4	+ 1/4
27 1/4	17 1/4	AmInc	1.44	5.1	12	199	28	27	28	+1 1/4
21 1/4	15 1/4	AmIes	n	.8	10	u213	19 1/4	19 1/4	19 1/4	— 1/8
47 1/2	35 1/2	AMfH	1.40	2.2	5	773	74	72	74	
15 3/4	11 1/4	AmPco	.30	1.9			15 3/8	15 3/8	15 3/8	
14	7 1/4	Amres		13	199		13 3/4	13 1/8	13 3/4	+ 1/8
27 3/4	17	AmSth	1.76	6.5	6	1	27 1/4	27 1/4	27 1/4	— 1/2
26 3/8	18 3/4	Amstar	.90	7.6	25	64	25 1/2	25	25 1/2	— 1/4
29 1/2	19 3/4	AmStd	.92	3.2	8	27	27 7/8	27 1/4	27 7/8	— 1/8
25 1/4	9 3/4	Amcna	n.12	.6	39	754	20 3/4	19 3/4	20 3/4	+1 1/4
35 1/2	15 1/2	Anlog	s	.39	121	22 3/4	35 1/4	33 3/4	+ 1/2	
24 7/8	13 3/4	Anchor	1.36	5.4	70	360	u25 3/4	24 3/4	25 3/4	+ 3/4
30 3/4	18 3/4	AnCbl	1.32	4.8	11	73	27 1/4	27	27 1/4	— 1/8
14 7/8	9 1/4	AndrGr	.20	1.5	19	47	14	13 1/2	13 1/2	— 1/2
44	17 1/2	Angelic	.72	1.7	20	823	43	41 1/2	43	+3
70 1/4	43 3/4	Anheus	1.48	2.1	12	1200	70 1/4	68 3/4	70 1/4	+1 3/4
52 1/4	46	Anheu	pf3.60	6.8		275	53	51 1/2	53	+1
26 3/4	9 3/4	Anhdt	.20	1.0	7	1830	26	25 1/2	25 7/8	+ 3/8
13 3/8	9 3/4	Anla	.56	4.3	7	5	13	13	13	— 1/2
9 3/4	6 1/8	AnThny	.46b	4.8	36	14	9 1/2	8 7/8	9 1/2	+ 1/4
16 3/4	7 3/4	Apache	.28	3.0	8	237	9 3/4	9 1/4	9 3/4	
23	17 3/4	ApClP	1.20	5.9	7	1534	21 1/4	20 3/4	+ 1/4	
65 1/4	50 1/2	ApPw	pfA1.13	13.		z1000	64 3/4	64	64 3/4	+1 3/4
61 3/4	45	ApPw	pf7.80	12.		240	58 1/4	58 1/4	58 1/4	+ 3/4
32 1/4	26	ApPw	pf4.18	12.		4	u34	33 1/4	34	+ 3/4
31 1/4	17 3/4	ApPwl	pf3.80	13.		2	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	
27 1/4	12 1/2	ApplMg	1.14	4.6	16	72	25 1/4	24 3/4	24 3/4	— 1/4
34 3/8	12 1/4	ArchDn	.140	.7	14	16211	20 1/2	19	19 3/4	—1 1/8
11 1/2	3	ArlPt	2.52	10.	8	245	25 1/4	24 1/4	25	— 1/4
13 1/2	8 3/4	ArlPt	pf 3.58	11.	8	20	31 1/4	31 1/4	31 1/4	— 1/4
13 1/2	6 3/4	ArkBst				104	12 1/2	11 3/4	11 3/4	+ 1/4
21 1/2	12 3/4	Arkla	.92	5.3	9	785	17 1/2	17	17 1/2	— 1/8
19 1/2	13-32	ArlnRt			3	1856	u 1/8	1/16	1/16	
11 3/4	5 3/4	Armada				305	11 1/8	10 7/8	11 1/8	+ 1/8
22 3/4	14 1/2	Armco	.50	4.3	7	1120	18 3/8	18 1/8	18 3/8	— 1/8
31 3/4	21 1/2	Armc	pf2.10	7.8	2	36	30	30	30	— 1/8
36	14	ArmR	s.80	2.4	8	172	33	32	33	+ 1/4
28 3/4	14	ArmWin	1.10	3.7	38	737	u29 3/8	28 3/4	29 3/4	+1
10	12 3/4	AroCo	.80	4.7	40	17	17	17	17	— 3/8
21	9 1/4	ArowE	.16	.9	96	119	21	20 3/4	20 3/4	+ 1/2
20 1/2	15 3/4	Arlra	.32	1.2	62	53	18 3/4	17 1/2	18	— 3/4
22 1/4	11 3/4	Arvin	1.12	5.4	15	31	20 3/4	20 1/2	20 1/2	— 1/4
20 1/2	12 1/2	Asarco	1.12	4.2		403	27	26 1/8	26 1/8	— 1/8
35	20 1/2	AshIdl	2.40	6.4	6	1372	28 1/4	28	28 1/4	— 3/8
39 1/4	20 1/4	AshOil	pf4.80	12.		4	38 1/4	38 1/4	38 1/4	— 1/4
39 1/2	29 1/4	AshOil	pf3.96	11.		17	37 3/4	34 3/4	34 3/4	— 1/4
33 1/2	15 7/8	AmHes	1.10	3.9	12	509	u33 3/4	33 1/4	33 3/4	+2 1/4
140	70	AHes	pfA3.50	3.8		7	91	91	91	
3 1/2	1 1/4	AmAgr				125	2 3/4	2 3/4	2 3/4	— 1/8
15 1/4	0	ABakr		16		12	14	12	12	
51	37 1/4	ABrand	2.50	7.5	7	362	46 1/8	46 1/8	46 1/8	+ 1/4
57	38	ABrd	pfZ.67	5.8		15	45 7/8	45 7/8	45 7/8	
61 3/4	28 1/2	ABdcst	1.60	2.6	11	494	61	59	61	+2 1/4
26 3/4	13	ABldM	s.74b	3.1	11	64	24 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	— 3/4
21 7/8	11 1/4	ABusPd	.44	3.1	18	17	20 7/8	20 1/2	20 7/8	+ 1/2
35 1/2	20 1/4	AmCon	.96	2.8	5	161	34 3/4	34 1/2	34 3/4	— 1/8
24 3/8	19 3/4	ACan	pf2.80	12.		11	23	22 3/4	22 3/4	— 1/4
34 1/4	29	ACan	pf 3	9.1		26	33 1/4	32 7/8	33 1/4	
104 3/4	98 1/4	ACan	pf12.75	13.		24	104 1/4	104 1/4	104 1/4	— 1/4
19 3/4	12 3/4	ACnC	.72	1.6		36	19	18 3/4	19	+ 1/8
40 7/8	34 1/2	ACyan	1.75	4.3	15	808	40 3/8	40 1/8	40 1/8	+ 1/8
58	32	ADT	1.64	2.1	12	472	53 7/8	52 3/4	52 3/4	— 3/4
19 3/4	15 3/8	AEIPw	2.26	12.	9	1490	18 3/8	18 1/8	18 1/8	
60	36 3/4	AEro s	1.80	3.1	13	1070	57 1/2	57 1/8	57 1/8	+ 1/8
18 1/2	7 3/4	AFarm	.20	1.4	11	259	16 3/4	16 3/8	16 3/8	
70 1/2	31 1/2	AGnCp	2.40	3.6	8	600	68	66 1/4	66 1/4	—1 3/4
58 3/4	49 3/4	AGnl	pfA2.32e	4.4		544	53 1/4	52 1/8	53	+ 1/2
67	50 3/4	AGnl	pfB2.16e	3.4		593	64 1/2	63	63	—2
28 7/8	15 1/4	AGlbl	2.16	11.		154	28	19 3/8	20	+ 1/2
22	21 1/4	AGnCv	1.80a	6.1	24	29	29 3/4	29	29 3/4	+ 1/4
21 1/2	17 1/4	AHerll	.84	4.2	9	2	20 3/4	20 3/4	20 3/4	
16 1/4	8 3/4	AHeist				68	13	12 3/4	12 3/4	— 1/4
41 1/2	27 1/4	AHome	2.40	4.9	14	1835	u49 1/4	49 1/4	49 1/4	+ 1/8
45 1/4	25 3/4	AHome s	.84	2.0	15	1855	42 3/4	41 3/4	42 1/4	+ 1/8
30 3/8	12 1/4	AMat s	.48	1.6	17	456	30 3/4	29 1/4	29 1/4	— 1/8
8 1/4	3	AmMol				329	7 1/4	6 3/4	6 7/8	— 1/8
27 7/8	25 1/4	AMot	2.16	9.3	5	133	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	— 1/8
42 1/2	5 1/2	ASLFin		1.4		355	42	39 1/2	41 1/2	— 1/2
13 3/4	8 3/8	AShip	.80	6.4	11		25	13 1/2	13 1/2	— 1/8
36 3/4	11	AmSid	1.60	4.8	25	82	34	33	33	— 3/4
19 3/8	11 3/4	ASterl	.40	1.7	34	11	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	— 1/8
15 1/2	13 3/4	AmSlr	1.24	11.		4	14	13 3/4	13 3/4	— 1/4
70 1/4	49 7/8	ATT	5.40c	8.2	8	4930	66	65 1/4	66	— 1/8
52 1/2	42 1/2	ATT	pf	4		54	413	25 3/8	25 1/2	+ 3/8
38 1/4	28 3/4	ATT	pf 3.64	9.6		102	37 3/4	37 3/4	37 3/4	— 1/4
39	31 1/2	ATT	pf 3.74	9.6		39	39	39	39	— 1/8
22 7/8	13 1/4	AWolf	1.40	4.2	10	22	33 1/8	32 1/2	32 1/2	
29	17	AWat	pf1.43	5.0		z1300	28 3/4	28 3/4	28 3/4	— 1/4
23 1/4	19 7/8	AHoll	n.19e	.8		207	22 1/4	25 1/4	25 1/4	+ 1/8
30 1/2	19	Ameron	1.60	5.6	5	14	28 1/4	28 1/4	28 1/4	+ 1/4
44 3/4	31	AmesD	.40	.9	16	240	u31 1/4	31	31	— 1/8
39 7/8	23	Ametk	1.20	3.2	15	1328	38	37 1/2	37 3/4	+ 1/4
27 1/4	17 1/4	AmInc	1.44	5.1	12	199	28	27	28	+1 1/4
21 1/4	15 3/4	AmIes	n	.8	10	u213	19 1/4	19 1/4	19 1/4	— 1/8
47 1/2	35 1/2	AMfH	1.40	2.2	5	773	74	72	74	
15 3/4	11 1/4	AmPco	.30	1.9			15 3/8	15 3/8	15 3/8	
14	7 1/4	Amres		13	199		13 3/4	13 1/8	13 3/4	+ 1/8
27 3/4	17	AmSth	1.76	6.5	6	1	27 1/4	27 1/4	27 1/4	— 1/2
26 3/8	18 3/4	Amstar	.90	7.6	25	64	25 1/2	25	25 1/2	— 1/4
29 1/2	19 3/4	AmStd	.92	3.2	8	27	27 7/8	27 1/4	27 7/8	— 1/8
25 1/4	9 3/4	Amcna	n.12	.6	39	754	20 3/4	19 3/4	20 3/4	+1 1/4

BUSINESS BRIEFS

W. German Cartel Office Approves Thomson-AEG Telefunken Deal

BERLIN (AP) — The West German cartel office has approved worldwide cooperation by the French Thomson-Brandt concern with West Germany's AEG-Telefunken electronic company, a cartel office spokesman said Friday.

The agreement, approved by both companies March 8, called for Thomson-Brandt to take over, by March 31, 75 percent of AEG-Telefunken's shares in Telefunken Fernseh and Rundfunk and their affiliated West German and foreign companies.

On the same day, Thomson-Brandt also is to take over management of the Hannover-based television and radio producer.

Hoesch Says Salzgitter Deal Off

BONN (Reuters) — Salzgitter has withdrawn from a plan to merge its steel unit, Peine-Salzgitter, with Hoesch, Hoesch spokesman Jochen Oertmann said Friday. He said a letter of intent on the merger was due to have been signed this week.

A Salzgitter spokesman said the company would not confirm or deny the withdrawal before talks with the West German government, Salzgitter's sole owners.

An independent steel report in January proposed a Hoesch-Salzgitter-Klöckner-Werke merger under a plan to streamline West German steel, but Hoesch rejected ties with Klöckner.

Banks Reject ERT's Debt Plan

MADRID (Reuters) — Creditor banks of Spain's ailing chemicals conglomerate, Union Explosivos Rio Tinto, have rejected a restructuring plan proposed by the company but have agreed to hold new talks on debt repayments, company sources said Friday.

ERT's 125 creditor banks unanimously rejected the plan presented by ERT's new president, José María Escondrillas, at a meeting Thursday night and a 13-bank steering committee was meeting again Friday to discuss guidelines for further negotiations, the sources said.

ERT's plan proposed splitting it into core and "nonfundamental divisions" and setting the peseta's parity at its level on March 31 for repayment of ERT's 123-billion-peseta ($939-billion) debt, on which it stopped principal repayments last fall.

Failed Tennessee Bank Is Sued

KNOXVILLE, Tennessee (AP) — Directors of the failed United American Bank of Knoxville extended up to 40 percent of the bank's $475 million in loans to eight associates of Jake Butcher, its chairman, or his banker brother, a lawsuit has charged.

The 25-page U.S. District Court lawsuit, which asked no specific money damages, was filed Thursday by Thomas F. Kohntopp and Wardell Milan, who own a combined 1,074 common shares in the bank, which was declared insolvent Feb. 14.

The suit named the bank, Jake Butcher, his brother C.H. Butcher Jr., their father C.H. Butcher Sr., the bank's chief operating officer and executive vice president, the bank's directors, and Ernst & Whinney, the accounting firm that certified UAB-Knoxville's 1982 financial statement.

IBM Files New Trade-Secret Suit

SAN FRANCISCO (AP) — International Business Machines, continuing actions against competitors, has filed suit against a U.S. rival and five of its own former employees, alleging theft of trade secrets.

IBM also accused Cybernex of San Jose, California, and the five former IBM executives who had founded Cybernex, of misappropriation of trade secrets and unfair competition. The complaint, which seeks an injunction and unspecified damages, involved the principal part of a computer disk memory device known as the "head."

Slavenburg's Bank Discloses Fraud

ROTTERDAM (Reuters) — Slavenburg's Bank said Friday that fraud involving transfers of millions of dollars took place in the past few weeks at its international transfers department in Rotterdam.

The total involved in the transfers was $65 million but any net loss would be far less than this, with the bank hoping to recover all or most of the money, a bank spokesman said. Police were seeking an employee who had disappeared, a police spokesman said.

Financial Federation Being Sold

CULVER CITY, California (AP) — Great Western Financial has agreed to acquire Financial Federation, based here, for about $185 million in stock, creating the third-largest U.S. savings and loan association, the companies announced Thursday.

The plan calls for the exchange of 1.8 shares of Great Western stock for each of the 4.2 million outstanding shares of Financial Federation. At a meeting Thursday, the Financial Federation board rejected a merger proposed last Friday by Gibraltar Financial.

Company Notes

First Pacific Holdings plans a seven-for-one rights issue to raise about 750 million Hong Kong dollars ($136.4 million) to finance a planned acquisition of the Hibernia Bank of San Francisco.

Grumman Corp. won two Navy contracts totaling $224.4 million to produce 10 e-2c aircraft in fiscal 1983.

Baker Marine and China National Oil Corp. each will invest $50 million in a joint venture to build an offshore oil rig.

Canadian Stock Markets

March 17

Prices in Canadian cents unless marked $.

Toronto

	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
4316 AMCA Int	26	25½	25½	—⅜
606 Abit Price	$21½	21½	21½	+⅛
1 Acklands	$13	13	13	+⅛
1914 Agnico E	$15	14¾	15	+⅛
4808 Agra Ind A	$12	11⅝	11⅝	—⅜
23970 All Enerov	$14¼	14¼	14¼	—½
150 Algo Cent	$19	19	19	—½
5180 Algoma St	$32½	32	32	—1
110 Andrs WA f	$25½	25½	25½	—⅜
8 Argus C pr	$5½	5½	5½	—⅛
341 Asbestos	$13¾	13⅝	13⅝	—⅜
1250 Atco I f	9½	9	9½	—⅛
21501 BP Res	$20½	20⅛	20½	+⅛
14420 Bank N S	$40¼	40	40¼	—½
400 Baton A f	$14½	14⅛	14½	—⅛
8400 Brafor Res	$5½	475	5½	—⅛
2450 Bramalea f	$11½	10¾	11½	+⅛
6719 BCFP	$11½	10⅝	11	
23490 BC Res	305	305	305	— 5
7264 BC Phone	$18⅝	18½	18⅝	
2108 Brunswk	$16	15¾	15¾	—⅛
100 Budd Can	9¾	9¾	9¾	
11020 CAE	$10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	—⅛
6100 Cad Fre	$7¼	7½	7½	—⅜
8300 Camflo	$12⅝	12	12	—½
13178 C Nor West	25	23¾	24½	—1
300 C Packrs	$38½	38½	38½	
12315 Can Trust	40	39⅝	39¾	+⅛
1300 C Tung	$21½	21	21½	+½
15372 CI Bk Com	$34⅝	34	34⅛	—⅝
13416 ConP Ent	$21½	21	21⅛	—⅛
69140 Can Nat Res	220	200	207	—17
2703 C Tire A f	$55½	55	55½	+⅛
1400 C Util B	$13¾	13¾	13¾	
30271 Canwest	300	280	280	—20
3200 Cara	$12½	12⅛	12⅛	—⅛
1602 Celanese	$7⅞	7⅝	7⅝	
700 Cherokee	8	8	8	—⅜
200 C Hlthc	20	20	20	
1500 Con Distrib	19	18⅝	19	
900 Con Fordr	211	211	211	— 9
7020 CTL Bank	13	12¾	12⅞	—⅛
16760 Converters	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	—½
1000 Cornwst A	6¾	6½	6¾	+⅛
12950 Cosmo P	305	300	305	— 5
400 Cronin A	14	14	14	
9950 Crutland	170	154	163	+13
179950 Cscr Res	150	140	150	
53407 Dom Dev	195	189	190	— 4
10030 Denison	$34½	34⅛	34⅛	—⅛
22600 Develcan	21	19½	21	+1½
11178 Dickson A f	$8⅞	5½	5½	—⅛
2478 Dickmn B	$5⅝	5½	5½	—⅛
18174 Domtn f	$7¼	7½	7¼	
25716 Dofasco A	$42⅞	42⅛	42⅛	—½
187 Dom Store	$16¼	16⅛	16⅛	—⅛
20 Du Pont A	$22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	—⅜
26595 Dytex A f	$32¼	31½	32¼	+ 2
1400 Electram X	$7½	7	7	— 1
100 Emco	$13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
300 FCA Intl	$16¼	16¼	16¼	
5000 C Falcon C	$17½	17	17	
47000 Fleetwdge	$64	61½	61½	— 3
49102 Fed Ind A	$13	12⅝	13	+½
450 Fraser	$17½	17	17	—½
500 G M Res	281	281	281	— 4
7800 G Distrib A	$18¾	18⅝	18⅝	+⅛
1125 G Distrib w	$10½	10	10½	—⅛
1350 Gibraltar	$11¼	11	11	—⅜
140 Goodyear	$24½	24½	24½	—½
14300 Graff G	$15¼	15¼	15¼	+⅛
2900 Grandma	360	355	355	— 5
400 Grandur	165	165	165	— 5
500 GL Forest	$75¼	75¼	75¼	
4096 Greyhnd	$24½	23½	24½	+½
4999 Hrding A f	150	145	145	— 5
3560 Hawker	$16½	15⅝	16½	+⅛
791 Hayes-D	$12⅝	12½	12½	—⅜
3811 H Bay Co	$23¼	23	23	+⅛
2916 Imasco	$35⅛	35⅛	35⅛	
200 Indal	18	18	18	+⅛
5340 Inland Gas	13	12⅞	12⅞	—⅛
4768 Intr Pipe	26	25⅝	25⅝	+⅛
150 Inv G A f	25	25	25	+⅛
2200 Ipsco B	$14½	14½	14½	
1447 Jannock	13	12¾	12¾	—⅛
7200 Kerr Kette	225	220	225	+10
100 Kelsey H	$19½	19½	19½	—⅛
700 Kerr Add	17	17	17	
4484 Labatt A	$40½	40	40¼	+⅛
100 Lab Min	51	51	51	+ 1
2331 Loc Mnrls	$22½	21½	22½	
135 LOut Cem	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	+⅛
7150 Lucaro	8	7⅞	8	—⅛
1500 L L Exp	29	28	29	+⅛
[illegible] Ldlaw Lg	9½	9¼	9½	—⅛
123 MIC E	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	—⅜
4392 Mclan H A	$14	13¾	13¾	—⅛
100 McGraw H	17	17	17	
3444 Mentone E	485	480	480	
10415 Mohan A f	$41⅛	37¼	41⅛	—⅛
200 Molson B	$40½	40½	40½	

	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
900 Murphy	$34	34	34	
200 Nat Trust	$34½	34½	34½	
97140 Noranda	$22⅝	22⅞	22	—⅝
5122 Norcen	$30	29½	29½	—⅜
72871 Nva AlbA f	$8½	8⅛	8⅛	—⅛
183 Nowsco W	$15	15	15	— 1
215240 Nu-WstA	204	170	178	—24
1841 Oakwood	$13⅝	13½	13½	—⅛
1325 Oshawa A f	$21½	21½	21½	
2525 Pamour	$12½	12	12	—⅜
9600 PanCan P	87	87	87	+ 1
200 Pembina	9	9	9	
1200 Phoenix Oil	8	8	8	
4261 Pine Point	$29	28¼	28⅝	+ ½
13500 Place GO o	125	120	120	
44306 Placer	$22⅝	21⅝	22¼	
500 Provigo	$13¼	13½	13½	—½
12900 Rarn Pet o	$9⅝	9½	9⅝	
7550 Revrock f	8	7⅞	8	
300 Redpath	$11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	—⅜
5342 Rd Steels A	$15¼	15¼	15¼	
1288 Reichhold	8	8	8	
2832 Revn Prp A	125	119	125	— 5
2458 Rogers A	$16¾	16⅝	16¾	—⅛
3650 Rothmn	$17	16⅝	17	—⅛
200 Rothmn	$41½	41	41	—½
10800 Sceptre	$5⅝	5¼	5⅜	—⅜
1400 Scotts f	9	9	9	
6975 Shell Can	$20⅝	20⅛	20⅝	+ ⅜
20945 Sherrit	$8½	8⅛	8½	
200 Sigma	$15¼	15	15	—½
12154 SSeors A f	$10	9½	10	+½
900 Southrn	$36	34½	35	— 1
700 St Brodcst	$10⅝	10	10	—⅜
19463 Stelco A	$25¼	25⅛	25¼	—⅛
18437 Sydney o	$5¼	5½	5⅜	+⅛
2200 Steep R	$10	10	10	
9451 Sulpro B f	55	465	470	—10
1330 Suncor pr	$24	23⅞	23⅞	—⅛
39300 Telecom	136	130	130	— 6
1290 Teck Cor A	$13¼	13	13⅛	+⅜
10940 Teck B f	$10⅞	10¼	10⅝	—⅜
16316 Tex Can	$29¼	29⅛	29½	—⅛
23670 Thom N A	$30⅞	30⅝	30⅝	
21901 Tor Dm Bk	$46¼	45½	45½	—½
4474 Torstar B f	$13⅝	13½	13½	
4100 Traders A f	$14	13⅞	14	
1000 Trns-Mt	7	7	7	
1300 Trinity Res	7¼	7½	7½	—⅜
48062 TrnAlta UA	$22¼	22	22¼	
153739 TrCan PL	$25⅞	24¾	25	— ⅛
41450 Trimac	$6⅛	6	6	
18490 Turbo f	70	68	70	+ 1
100 Unicorn A f	$7¼	7¼	7¼	—⅛
2000 Un Carbid	13	13	13	+½
4666 Union Gas	$10	9⅞	9⅞	
1930 U Keno	$20½	20	20½	+½
6782 U Slicon	$7½	7⅛	7⅛	
71603 Versit A f	$7½	7⅛	7⅛	—⅛
212 Vestgrnn	$19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	—⅛
629 Weldwd	$30½	30½	30½	+⅜
1500 Westfort o	80	80	80	
7700 Westmin	$14½	14⅛	14⅝	
200 Weston	$58½	58	58¼	
2000 Woodwd A	$16⅛	16	16	—⅛
2080 Yk Bear	$10⅛	10	10	

Total Sales: 7,745,384 shares

Montreal

	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
33561 Bank Mont	$28¼	27⅞	28⅛	—⅜
100 Can Cmt	16	16	16	—⅛
2000 CTL	25	25	25	+⅛
125 Can So Ry	$100	100	100	+5
13360 ComBath	$19⅝	18⅞	19½	—⅛
5799 Dom Tnt A	$16½	16½	16½	
28183 Nat Bk Can	$11⅝	11⅛	11½	—⅛
1120 Power Corp	$14⅞	14⅛	14⅞	
300 Rolr and A	$ 6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
14376 Royal Bank	$30¼	30⅛	30¼	+⅛
500 Rev Trst Co	$24¼	24¼	24¼	+⅛
100 Steinbrg A	$29½	29½	29½	—½

Total Sales: 1,074,573 shares

Canadian Indexes

Mar. 18

	Noon	Previous
Montreal	359.14	360.21
Toronto	2,121.80	2,117.90
Advances: Stock Exchange Index.		Industrials

Toronto: TSE 300 Index.

Iran Assails OPEC But Sets Discounts

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

LONDON — Iran denounced OPEC's $5-a-barrel price cut as "treachery" Friday but announced that it had received permission from the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries to undercut the new, lower price.

"We did not approve OPEC's recent decision. ... We will fight against it to the last minute," Hojatoleslam Hashemi Rafsanjani, speaker of the Majlis, or parliament, said Friday at a Tehran prayer meeting. His comments were reported by Tehran Radio, monitored in London.

His statements were the first public repudiation by Iran of the OPEC agreement reached Monday in London. But they were apparently intended for internal consumption; Tehran Radio also reported Friday that Iran would tell its oil customers next week what discount it would give on OPEC's new benchmark price of $29 a barrel.

Although the Iranian delegation at the OPEC talks in London urged other members not to agree to any price cut, Tehran has been undercutting official OPEC prices for months to gain a bigger share of the glutted oil market and finance its war with Iraq, another OPEC member.

Hojatoleslam Rafsanjani said the OPEC agreement was invalid because Iran's oil minister walked out of the meeting before the vote. "Neither the Iranian nation nor the Iranian parliament nor the Iranian leader approves [the agreement]. We all reject such treachery," he said.

He especially attacked Saudi Arabia and its Arab allies in the Gulf, accusing them of having forced the price cut on other OPEC members.

He told worshippers that Saudi Arabia and conservative Gulf states had "committed a crime against Islam" by agreeing to the price cut. "This crime will never by forgotten," he said.

Iran's oil minister, Mohammed Gharazi, told Tehran Radio that other OPEC members had agreed to let Iran sell its oil for slightly less than the official OPEC price, to give it a competitive edge on similar crudes.

Iran's discount will be in the form of allowances for captains of oil tankers and insurance fees. The decision is intended to attract buyers who have been fearful of the risks involved for Iran's oil from its 30-month-old war with Iraq.

"Iran will be informing its customers what reduction we can offer to them to cover extra war costs. This will be done next week," Mr. Gharazi said.

The Soviet Union and Egypt have lowered their prices to $27 and $27.25, respectively, and Britain was reportedly under pressure from buyers to reduce its North Sea crude prices by as much as $2 a barrel from $30.50. But British Petroleum said Thursday that it would settle for 50 to 75 cents below Nigeria's price of $30 a barrel.

Analysts said the price cuts by Russia and Egypt was not likely to spark a pricing free-for-all if Britain did not follow suit. The three non-OPEC producers compete for customers in Western Europe.

"Neither the Egyptian nor the Soviet pricing action is a significant event for OPEC, whose new price agreement can withstand some strain at the edges," said William Randol, an oil analyst at First Boston Corp. in New York.

Meanwhile, oil industry sources said Malaysia, a non-OPEC member, cut the price of its high-quality light crude Friday by an average of $5.50 a barrel, backdated to Feb. 1.

Malaysia sells much of its oil on long-term contract, mainly to Japan.

BL Says Loss Cut In 1982

Reuters

LONDON — State-owned automaker BL, formerly British Leyland, said Friday it had halved its loss last year, boosting the company's hopes of returning to profitability by 1984.

BL's loss for 1982 was £126 million ($190 million), after a loss of £245 million the previous year. The BL corporate plan calls for a small operating profit by 1983-84.

Government aid to the company for 1983-84 has been fixed at £100 million, a substantial drop from the £370 million in state funds BL received in 1982-83.

The government announced the financial aid late last month on the eve of the launch of the BL Maestro, dubbed the "Talking Car" because the driver gets spoken instructions to fasten seat belts and check the handbrake.

On the day of the launch, BL already had received orders worth more than £50 million for the new model, whose success follows the strong sales record of the Metro, a small car BL introduced in 1980.

"While Metro was the key to our survival, the Maestro is the key to our prosperity," one BL executive said last month.

British motoring writers have predicted the Maestro could increase BL's share of the domestic car market from 18 to 23 percent. The Metro displaced the Ford Escort as the best-selling car in Britain in February.

Improved annual figures and labor relations for the once strike-prone company will play a large part in BL's attempts to attract private-sector financing over the next few years.

The government has pumped more than £2.2 billion into the company since rescuing it from bankruptcy in 1975.

Mexico Requests More Time From Banks to Devise Debt Delay

By Simon Alterman

Reuters

MEXICO CITY — Mexico has formally asked the banks to which it owes more than $80 billion for more time to work out an agreement to delay repaying almost a quarter of its debt load, a senior government official said Friday.

Angel Gurria, a director at the Finance Ministry, told Reuters that telexes had been sent to 1,400 creditor banks asking for a further moratorium on repaying public-sector loans while talks on rescheduling the debts continue.

Mexico has made almost no capital repayments on its foreign debt since last August, because a weak oil market meant that its main export was not providing enough hard currency.

The creditors granted a 90-day moratorium from Aug. 23 and extended it for a further 120 days until next Wednesday. Mexico now has asked for a further extension, until Aug. 15, almost a year after the crisis broke.

Banking sources said the new moratorium became necessary when it took longer than expected to arrange a $5-billion loan from international banks to help Mexico through 1983.

The agreement, finally signed March 3, set Aug. 15 as the deadline by which to reschedule $20 billion of public-sector debt falling due before 1985.

Mexico presented its plan to repay the debt over eight years in December, when it requested the $5-billion loan that the International Monetary Fund had insisted on before agreeing to lend Mexico money itself.

The paperwork involved in putting together a loan with such a large number of banks, and the reluctance of some bankers to lend still more to one of the world's biggest debtors, prolonged negotiations, and talks on the rescheduling have only just begun.

Bankers accept that the debts will have to be rescheduled, especially since Mexico has had to follow other oil producers in cutting prices.

Oil accounts for about three-quarters of Mexico's hard-currency earnings and the government estimated that the price cuts would cost the country $1.3 billion in lost revenue this year.

But it hopes to make up for this by the worldwide decline in interest rates, which it expects to reduce its 1983 bills by $1.5 billion. It has promised to keep interest up to date on all its debts.

Brazil Says Liquidity Starting to Improve

Reuters

RIO DE JANEIRO — Interbank lines to Brazilian banks abroad have reached $7.1 billion, compared with $8.6 billion last June, Carlos Langoni, the central bank governor, has said. Interbank lines are short-term loans among banks, excluding overnight deposits.

The deposits for Brazil were at the dangerously low level of $4.9 billion earlier this year, according to New York bankers.

Short-term, trade-related lending to Brazilian entities has reached $10.3 billion, compared with a target $8.8 billion under part three of Brazil's debt-financing program for this year. Mr. Langoni said in a telephone interview Thursday.

The interbank lines are the fourth stage of Brazil's foreign-exchange financing plan. Commercial banks signed parts one and two, $4.4 billion of new loans and $4.7 billion of debt rollover, Feb. 25. This was followed by International Monetary Fund approval Feb. 28 of a three-year financing package worth $5.4 billion.

Liquidity of Banco do Brasil branches and other foreign branches of Brazilian banks has improved substantially since the disbursement last week of $2.5 billion from the recently signed $4.4-billion loan under the first part of the financing plan, Mr. Langoni said.

The release of the first tranches of the IMF financing this month also helped to boost liquidity, Mr. Langoni said. "Banco do Brasil can now operate on its own legs," he added.

The first IMF disbursements helped to pay off the initial $400-million installment on a $1.2-billion loan from the Bank for International Settlements this month, he said.

The central bank also has repaid a loan from the U.S. Treasury of $1.5 billion, he said, adding that the bank is now working on accelerating disbursements under a trade-related project.

Mr. Langoni said he foresaw consolidation of the liquidity position of foreign branches of Brazilian banks and noted that a safety net provided by a number of major banks on the New York market had now been withdrawn.

Foreign banking sources in São Paulo said they had heard in New York that commercial banks were considering the idea of a revolving-credit line for the Banco do Brasil to guarantee its short-term position, but Mr. Langoni said he was unaware of this.

Poland Expected to Have Trouble Paying Its Debts Through 1988

Reuters

VIENNA — Poland will be unable to service its $26 billion Western debt in the next three years and probably will have difficulties up to 1988, an Austrian expert on East European economies said Friday.

This means that any further rescheduling of Polish debts should offer grace periods up to 1990 and repayment periods of six to eight years, Gerhard Fink of the Vienna Institute for Comparative Economic Studies said.

A grace period is the time the borrower of a loan is allowed by creditors before he has to start repaying principal.

Dr. Fink, who is deputy director of the institute and covers East-West trade and finance, was speaking at the body's annual seminar.

"Poland will certainly be in no position to service her debt for the years 1983-1985 and may still have difficulties during the years 1986-1988," he said.

Dr. Fink noted that his analysis supported the arguments of Polish officials, who have said future reschedulings must cover several years at a time and give Poland a breathing space so its economy can start moving again.

Poland has rescheduled debts it owed Western banks in 1981 and 1982. But Western governments are refusing to negotiate with Warsaw because of the economic sanctions imposed by the United States and its Western allies after the imposition of martial law in December 1981.

Poland is behind on $6.2 billion of payments owed in 1982, comprising $2.2 billion of principal and $1.6 billion of interest owed to Western governments, and $2.4 billion of credits owed to developing and other Communist countries, Dr. Fink said.

Poland will require a cash flow of more than $10 billion a year through the 1980s, assuming its exports rise by 9 percent and imports by 3 percent a year, he said.

But this would still entail Warsaw's receiving further injections of cash, starting with more than $7 billion this year and declining to more than $1 billion in 1989, he said.

A Western economic recovery, with falling interest rates and oil prices, might allow Polish exports to rise by more than 9 percent a year, he added.

Lever Brothers Tries For a Big Comeback

(Continued from Page 7)

tal Association. At the time, Crest held only a slender market share, and Lever did not think that the Dental Association approval would propel the toothpaste much higher. Soon, however, Crest seized more than a third of the toothpaste market; the losers included Pepsodent and Stripe.

The operative philosophy at Lever Brothers became: Beat Procter. Lever management decided to charge the Cincinnati behemoth head-on, and spent millions of dollars in a futile battle to bring down Tide.

Before the shuffle in the Lever's top ranks, Mr. Witherell of Alberto-Culver said, the company was crippled by "incredibly bad management." He added: "They either made no decisions or they made bad decisions. Mistake after mistake after mistake was tolerated."

With Mr. Angus in charge, Mr. Witherell says, "I see no reason that Lever can't successfully face off against Procter & Gamble in this country as they do around the world."

Mr. Segales of Drexel Burnham is impressed with Lever's inroads with Sunlight, a light-duty detergent that came out last year and by Mr. Segales's estimate took a 5 percent share of the category. He said that he thought that it may capture 8 percent this year.

Mr. Segales believed that Shield, a new deodorant, has had a "fair" introduction. More promising is Impulse, which is promoted as a perfumed deodorant spray for the entire body, a new category that Lever is trying to establish. "It seems to be doing very well," Mr. Segales said.

Edward Jones, an analyst at Paine Webber, estimated that Lever spends $35 million a year just to promote Sunlight and Shield. "If they weren't spending $35 million on those two products, they would be profitable," he said. "But they're trying to rebuild the business, not just looking for short-term profitability."

The company also has introduced in some markets a high-quality soap called Monchel.

As a pioneer in toothpaste gels, Lever made substantial progress with its Aim and Close-Up brands. Its market share eroded last year, however, because of successful new products from Colgate-Palmolive and Procter.

In addition, Lever continues to do well with Wisk, arguably the most successful liquid detergent of the last two decades and Lever's biggest-selling brand. Wisk catapulted to popularity along with "ring around the collar," that soiler of shirt collars that Wisk was guaranteed to remove. Although Tide still reigns as king of all heavy-duty detergents, Wisk is the best-selling heavy-duty liquid.

Mr. Segales expects Lever to move into the personal-care market with shampoos, colognes and after-shave lotions. These are both faster-growing and higher-profit-margin businesses than Lever's traditional markets.

"If they wanted to be, they could be profitable this year," Mr. Jones said of the new Lever Brothers. "You couldn't say that two or three years ago."

British Inflation Rise Is First Since May '82

Reuters

LONDON — Britain's annualized inflation rate rose last month for the first time since May 1982, the government reported Friday. The growth of retail prices rose to a yearly rate of 5.3 percent in February compared with 4.9 percent, the lowest in 13 years, in January.

The main price increases were for clothes, cigarettes, alcohol and cars, the Department of Employment report said. Employment Secretary Norman Tebbit predicted that the rate would decline again in March, moving toward 4 percent this May.

Argentina Sets Some Price Curbs

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BUENOS AIRES — Argentina's military regime has imposed price controls on certain producers in an effort to slow record inflation. Consumer prices rose 30 percent in the year's first two months.

The action came in a resolution issued Thursday by the Economy Ministry affecting 1,031 major producers of goods ranging from machinery to foodstuffs. The resolution fixes limits on how much the affected industries can raise prices during the next nine months. The monthly limit for the next three months is 9 percent, followed by four months of 8 percent increases and two months of 7 percent markups.

The bank will extend new credits to the affected companies at 6 percent-a-month interest.

The normally pro-government newspaper La Nacion said the government also was planning to limit the amount of dollar-denominated government bonds held by private companies to divert funds into productive investment.

Dollar-denominated bonds — known as bonex — have become a popular hedge against inflation in view of lower-than-inflation government-controlled interest rates on bank deposits and tight foreign-exchange restrictions.

International Herald Tribune
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Hi-Tech Buys Picked to Fly with Metals

Optics Specialists to be Attracted by the Next Squeeze

Every glut scare leads eventually to shortage of supply—a prime reason being the tendency of skilled speculators to buy and warehouse during panics. Calling copper, gold and silver for intermediate-term doubling action after the month-end shakeout which accompanied earliest OPEC disagreements, IOG has moved a step farther by discussing what will happen if new-mine developers can't catch up and a critical shortage develops. There will then be an urgent need for the electronics and data processing industries to accelerate their current thrust into the realm of optics—patent new growth forces thus entering the balance for pioneers such as Datapoint, Evans & Sutherland, Harris, Perkin Elmer, Storage Technology and Xerox that have already started working with infrared beams, fiber optics and lasers. For projections as to how high IOG technicians think these and comparable issues will climb following the most-recent round of panicky liquidation in the general market, telephone, telex or send the coupon for complete growth-bulletin coverage.

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on March 14, 1983: U.S. $85.19.
Listed on the Amsterdam Stock Exchange
Information: Pierson, Heldring & Pierson N.V., Herengracht 214, 1018 BS Amsterdam.

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Friday's NYSE Closing Prices

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

(Continued from Page 8)

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge Prev.
30	27	PolEl	pf4.84	12.		z200	35	35	35	
34¼	17½	Premrl	.42	1.3	23	9	33½	33½	33½	
19¾	7½	PresInc	.30	1.6	10	9	10⅝	18½	18¼	
29¾	23½	Prmrk	n2.40	9.1	6	19	26¼	26¼	26¼	—¼
45⅝	13⅝	PrimeC				28	18⅝	42¼	40¼	+2⅛
27	19⅝	PrimM	s.16			7.17	12¾	22⅝	22¼	—¼
61½	39⅛	ProctG	s2.40			4.11	1270	58½	57⅞	58¼ +⅜
23⅞	7½	PrdRsh	.36			1.6 28	220	22⅞	22¼	22¼ +¼
15⅝	6¾	PdRsh	wi				13	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝
37	18½	Proler	1.40			4.5 31	1	31¼	31¼	31¼ + ¼
17¾	14⅛	PSvCol	1.76			10. 8	239	17¾	17	17⅛
19⅝	14⅛	PSCol	pf2.10			11.	34	18¾	18½	18¾ +⅛
27½	21½	PdInd	2.16			11. 6	00 13	25⅝	25¼	25¼ + ⅛
37	23½	PSin	pf 3.50			12.	z100	28½	28½	28½
9½	7	PSin	pf 1.04			12.	z200	9	9	9
71	56¼	PSin	pf 8.52			12.	z240	71	69½	71 +1½
19¾	14	PSvNH	2.12			11. 7	373	19¼	18⅞	18⅞ +⅛
22⅝	16⅝	PSNH	pf2.41			12.	9	22	21⅞	21½ —¼
33½	25¼	PSNH	pf4.25			13.	15	32½	32	32½ +½
29½	22	PSNH	pf2.75			13.	9	28¼	28¼	28¼ —⅞
30	24⅝	PSNH	pf3.86			13.	28	30	28½	29¼ —⅜
28⅝	22¼	PSvNM	2.80			10. 9	313	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝ —¼
24⅝	19	PSvEG	2.36			11. 7	1351	23½	22¾	23½ +⅛
36	26⅛	PSEG	pf4.05			12.	z1000	35¼	35¼	35¼ +⅞
37	26½	PSEG	pf4.18			11.	z350	36¼	36¼	36¼ +⅜
19	14	PSEG	pf2.17			12.	4	18⅝	17⅝	18⅝
21¼	15⅝	PSEG	pf2.43			12.	3	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝
69⅝	58	PSEG	pf7.00			12.	z1350	67	65½	67 +1
68	52	PSEG	pf7.05			12.	z130	66¼	66¼	66¼ —⅜
67	47¾	PSEG	pf7.40			12.	z300	62⅝	62⅝	62⅝ —⅝
4	1⅜	Publick					33	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜ —⅛
9⅝	3¾	Pueblo	.16	1.9	7	39	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
5¼	2⅛	PR Cem					5	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝ —⅛
19⅝	13⅝	PugetP	1.76	11.	7	268	19⅝	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝ +⅛
22⅝	6⅝	PurInF				10	26	31¼	31¼	31¼ +⅝
65½	26	Purolat	1.12	1.8	15	535	64⅝	63	64	—⅜
6½	3⅝	Pyra				5	365	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
48⅝	35¼	QuakO	2	4.5	11	197	45⅝	44⅝	44⅝	—⅝
19½	9⅝	QuakSO	.50	4.2	11	937	u19⅝	19	19¼	+⅛
12	5¾	Quanex				130	6⅛	5⅞	5⅞	—⅛
						R—R—R				
16⅝	5½	RBInd	.16	1.1	84	59	14⅝	13⅝	14¼	+⅜
27	15⅝	RCA	.90	3.4	12	11669	25⅝	24⅝	25	+1⅛
34	25	RCA	pf 3.50	11.		z90	31	31	31	—⅜
62	39½	RCA	pf 4	6.7		11	59½	58⅞	59½	+⅜
25¼	16⅝	RCA	pf 2.12	8.9		688	23⅞	23¼	23⅝	+⅜
29⅝	22	RCA	pf 3.65	13.		19	28⅝	28½	28½	—⅛
11⅝	8¼	RTZ	n .20	1.9	46	30	11⅝	11½	11½	
14⅝	6⅝	RTE	.50	3.7	15	99	13⅝	13	13⅝	+⅛
20⅝	12⅝	RalsPur	.84	4.3	22	2388	20⅛	19⅝	20	
7⅝	4¼	Ramad				379	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+¼
28½	16⅝	Ramada	1.00	7.8	10	489	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	
20⅝	10⅝	Ranco	.84	4.3	20	2	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	—⅛
8¼	4	5-16	RangrO			362	9¼	9	9⅛	
01¼	27	Ravcm	n.44	.6	26	16	75½	75¼	75¼	+⅜
13⅝	6⅝	RaySh				5	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	+⅛
17	9⅝	Raymdl	1	7.0	7	146	14⅝	13½	14⅝	
53	28¼	Raytbn	1.40	2.7	12	1740	51½	50⅝	51	+⅜
18⅝	10	ReadBr	.08	6.8	5	397	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	+⅜
12½	8⅝	RdBat				3	12	11⅝	11⅝	
12½	6¾	RllRel	1.06a	8.6	13	4	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	+½
12⅝	4	RecnEq				264	16⅝	16	16⅝	—⅛
24⅝	10½	Redmn	.20	1.3	26	100	23¼	23½	23½	
19⅝	13⅝	Reece				101	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	—⅛
2⅝	1	Regal n				11	150	1⅝	1⅝	
24⅝	10	ReichC	.40	2.0	95	61	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	
9⅝	3	RepAir				1415	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	—⅛
26½	12⅝	RepCo	.60	2.5	13	10	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	—⅛
43½	22⅝	RepNY	1.52	3.6	8	21	42¼	41⅝	42¼	+¼
26½	19⅝	RNY	pfC3.13	12.		2	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	
63½	58½	RNY	pfA5.68e	9.0		43	58½	58	58⅝	
34	13⅝	RepSt	.51	2.1	25	52	24⅝	23⅝	24	—⅛
36⅝	21½	RepBk	.64	4.0	7	392	34	33½	34	
30½	20¼	RepBk	pf2.13	6.9		5	29½	29	29½	—⅜
19⅝	9⅝	RehCol	.32	2.0	7	38	15⅝	15½	15⅝	+⅜
47⅝	32¼	ReliGrp	.88	2.0	16	489	44⅝	44	44⅝	—⅝
12	4⅝	RlRever				24	9⅝	8	9	+⅛
36⅝	22⅝	Revlon	1.84	5.2	14	1533	36	35½	35¼	+⅛
32½	13½	Rexham	.40	2.7	11	12	21⅝	22	21⅝	
5⅝	1⅝	ReynJ	.40	13.4	12	147	14⅝	14	14⅝	+⅛
57¼	40	ReynIn	3	6.0	6	898	50⅝	49¾	50	—⅛
47⅝	38⅝	ReynIn	pf4.10	8.7		1777	47⅝	46⅝	47	+⅛
109⅝	102½	ReynIn	pf			9	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝	+1⅛
35⅝	19⅝	RevAll	1	3.1	19	22½	32	32⅛	32⅛	
60	43	RevM	pf4.50	6.8	1	66	66	66	66	—1
23½	20⅝	RchVck	1.48	6.0	11	241	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	+⅛
27	16½	RiegelT	1.00	7.1	10	112	25¼	25	25¼	
24⅝	16⅝	RieGrcn	.40	2.8	42	147	24⅝	24	24⅝	
38⅝	18⅝	RiteAs	.64	1.9	16	1481	34	34	+2⅛	46
23	15¼	Robshw	1.40	4.4	20	54	33	31½	31⅝	—⅛
39½	20	Rohm	1.40	5.5	5	628	30⅝	29	30⅝	—⅛
30¼	17⅝	Rollins	.56	3.2	9	246	18⅝	18¼	18½	
18⅝	10⅝	Rolm	.16	1.0	6	101	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	+⅛
33	21⅝	RochTl	2.16	6.9	10	21	31⅝	31½	31½	—⅜
53½	25¼	Rockwl	1.56	3.1	11	1334	51⅝	50	50⅝	+⅜
92½	48	RkInt	pf3.50	1.5		9	90	90	90	+1
72½	45½	RohmH	2.80	3.9	14	39	72	69⅝	72	+1⅝
25	8	Rohr In			7	2628	21½	20⅝	21⅝	+1⅛
44⅝	21⅝	Rohr	pf 3.13	8.3	1025	37½	36⅝	37½	+1⅛	
17⅝	5½	RollnEn			25	1018	14½	14½	15¼	+½
19⅝	9⅝	RollrSy	.68	4.2	11	342	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	+⅛
54½	19⅝	RolmCo			25	498	47⅝	46⅝	46⅝	—⅜
3⅝	1⅝	Ronson			25	4	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+⅛
28	10	Roper	.80	3.2	21	30	28	27⅝	28	+½
27	14⅝	Rorer	1.84	4.2	14	443	44	43⅝	44	+⅝
13⅝	7	Rowan	.88	.8	4	6237	9⅝	9½	9¾	+⅛
40½	24⅝	Rowan	pf2.44	7.6		44	32¼	33	32	+⅛
24⅝	15¼	RC Cos	1.64	4.6	12	43	22¼	22¼	22⅝	—⅜
29⅝	20⅝	RoyID	2.92e	7.7	5	1624	37⅝	36⅝	37⅝	+⅛
28½	17⅝	Rubrm	s.24	1.0	20	138	25	24⅝	25	+⅛
23⅝	11⅝	RusTog	1	4.2	8	114	u24	23⅝	24	+⅜
12½	7½	RyanH	1	2.3	65	227	42	42⅝	43	+⅜
53¼	25½	RyderS	1.060	2.3	12	326	49	47½	47¾	—1¼
						S—S—S				
21⅝	9⅝	SCA	.20	1.815	632	19⅝	18⅝	19½	19⅝	
22⅝	20⅝	SCM	2	6.1	11	453	22⅝	32½	32¼	+⅜
34⅝	16⅝	SFN	1.16	3.9	11	260	29⅝	29⅝	30⅝	—⅛
17⅝	10⅝	SD STec	.72	4.0	255	7	18⅝	17⅝	17⅝	
20⅝	13¼	Sabine	n.64	.2	12	229	19	18⅝	19	—⅛
26¼	19	SabnR	n			155	25	24⅝	25	
27⅝	13	SipdBs	s.32	1.3	31	103	26¼	25¼	25¼	—1
23⅝	16	SfdSc			1	54	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	
3⅝	5-16	SfdSys	wi			26	15-16	15-16	15-16	
52⅝	27⅝	Safewy	2.80	5.6	8	1181	50½	48⅝	50	+1⅛
27⅝	24⅝	Safwy	wi				25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	+½
16⅝	10⅝	SagaCo	.72	1.6	12	19	44⅝	44⅝	44	+½
14⅝	10⅝	StJoLP	1.40	10.	6	33	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	—⅛
19⅝	8⅝	SPaul	1.16	11.		72	10½	10⅝	10⅝	
30⅝	17½	SlPepP	1.12	3.7	23	112	30⅝	30	30⅝	
10⅝	6⅝	SalomB	.40	3.9	8	42⅝	10⅝	11½	11⅝	+⅛
12⅝	12	SlQlCS	1.82	9.9	6	20	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	+⅛
10⅝	7	SJuanB	.91e	9.1	14	511	10¼	10	10	—⅜
8¼	5½	SJuanR	1.31c		5	114	6¼	6	6¼	
00⅝	37¼	Sanders	.72	.9	22	119	79¼	78⅝	79½	
21⅝	12⅝	SandRl	1.68	9.3	13	7	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	+⅛
26⅝	13½	SFeInd		4.0	13	1048	25⅝	25	25⅛	—⅛
32½	24¼	SatWel	1.20	4.1	17	9	29⅝	28⅝	29⅛	—⅜
10⅝	4⅝	SoAtRE	.20	1.9		1	10½	10½	10½	+⅛
14⅝	10⅝	SavEl8	1.44	9.8	8	79	u14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	+⅛
15⅝	10⅝	SavE A	1.34	8.6		12	u15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	+⅛
8½	4⅝	Savin				356	6⅝	6½	6½	
13	9⅝	Savin	pf1.50	12.		6	12½	12⅝	12⅝	
47	26⅝	SchrPto	1.68	3.7	13	1077	45⅝	45⅝	45⅝	
52	30	SchlmB	.96	2.5	8	6633	39⅝	38⅝	38½	—⅝
23	10½	SciAtl	.12	.7		883	16⅝	16½	16⅝	+⅛
40⅝	17⅝	Scott	.60	1.7	17	830	40	39⅝	40	
6⅝	2½	ScotLod			130	13	6½	6½	6½	
48	25½	ScotFel	1.80	5.0	9	273	36⅝	35⅝	36	+⅛
21⅝	13⅝	ScottP		2.5	8	663	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	—⅛
71⅝	0	Scotty s	.40	3.4	16	124	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	
25⅝	14⅝	Scovill	1.52	5.8	12	163	u34	25½	26	+½
13⅝	8⅝	SeaCt	pf1.46	12.		31	11	10⅝	11	+⅛
15⅝	12	SeaCt	pf1.50	11.		14	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	+⅜
15⅝	13½	SeaCt	pfC2.10	14.		36	15	14⅝	15	
31	17½	SeaCont	.42	1.4	0	657	29	28	29	+½
25⅝	12⅝	Seafst	.48	3.3		329	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
89¼	43⅝	Searm	2.04	2.4	9	477	85	82⅝	83⅝	—1¼
29⅝	14⅝	Searm	wi				28⅝	27⅝	28⅝	+⅛
14½	4⅝	Seagul			18	38	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	—½
34½	18¼	SealAir	.00	1.9	24	23	32⅝	32⅝	32⅝	—½
49	26¼	SealPar	1.44	3.4	11	58	42⅝	40⅝	42⅝	+1⅛
50	31⅝	SearleG	.52	1.3	14	2075	39⅝	38½	38⅝	—⅛
36½	17½	Sears	1.52	4.2	16	5917	u36⅝	35⅝	36	+⅜
47⅝	24½	SecPac	2.40	5.3	6	193	45¼	44⅝	45⅝	+⅛
34⅝	22¼	Sedco	.52	1.9	5	750	27⅝	26⅝	27⅝	+⅜
13⅝	8⅝	SelgLj	.40	4.0	19	20	12½	12⅝	13¼	
41⅝	11	SvcCp	s.40	1.1	10	25	37⅝	37½	37½	+⅛
55½	14⅝	Shaklee	1.20	2.2	13	19	54½	54¼	54¼	—⅛
44⅝	21	Shapell				2	42½	42½	42½	—¼
17⅝	4⅝	Shawin	.10e	.6	23	26	17⅛	17	17	—⅛

COMPANY EARNINGS

Revenue and profits, in millions, are in local currencies unless otherwise indicated.

Britain

BL

Year	1982	1981
Revenue	3,070.	2,870.
Net Losses..	222.7	322.9

Canada

Seagram

6 Months	1983	1982
Revenue	1,440.	1,600.
Profits.....	125.71	165.91
Per Share...	1.20	1.67

Share figures adjusted for 3-for-1 stock split.

Hong Kong

Swire Properties

Year	1982	1981
Revenue	1,100.	1,430.
Profits.....	276.0	801.3

Japan

Matsu. Elec. Wks

Year	1982	1981
Revenue	506,820.	409,730.
Profits.....	13,240.	15,750.

Luxembourg

Arbed

Year	1982	1981
Revenue	49,000.	42,900.
Net Losses..	4,300.	3,200.

Singapore

Hume Ind.

6 Months	1982	1981
Revenue	77.29	138.58
Profits.....	6.06	9.85

Frankfurt

	Close	Prev.
AEG	50.80	52.50
Allianz Vers.	567.00	563.00
BASF	129.20	130.30
Bayer	126.50	128.50
Bayer Hypo	293.00	292.00
Bayer Verein	329.00	330.50
BMW	283.50	283.00
Commerzbnk	156.30	156.30
Cont. Gummi	80.30	80.30
Daimler	449.00	461.00
Degussa	259.00	259.50
Demag	172.50	174.00
Dr.Babcock	162.00	162.50
Deutsche Bk	304.00	304.00
Du. Schulte	251.50	254.00
Dresdner Bk	166.00	167.50
GHH	179.90	182.00
Hamag Lloyd	43.00	41.10
Hoechst	542.00	538.00
Horten	134.30	135.50
Hoesch	44.00	44.00
Holzmann	530.00	530.00
Kali u Salz	170.50	171.00
Karstadt	259.00	263.20
Kaufhof	234.60	239.00
KHD	241.00	242.50
Kloeckner	43.00	42.50
Krupp	63.80	64.00
Linde	345.00	341.50
Lufthansa	108.50	107.00
MAN	144.00	147.50
Mannesmann	161.00	162.30
Metallgesell.	229.50	229.00
Muench. Ruck	572.00	570.00
Preussag	222.00	222.50
Rheinpreuss.	380.00	379.00
RWE.ms	188.30	190.00
Schering	77.90	81.20
Siemens	N.A.	312.00
Thyssen	77.90	78.00
Veba	182.50	180.00
Vebo	154.50	152.50
VEW	127.50	134.00
Volkswagen	166.80	168.00

Commerzbank Index: 861.60
Previous : 856.40

Brussels

	Close	Prev.
Acfo-Gevaert	2,080	2,060
Arbed	1,250	1,234
Bekaert	2,310	2,310
Cockerill	90	90
EBES	2,200	2,200
GB-Inno-BM	2,795	2,775
GBL (B.Lambt)	1,755	1,745
Hoboken	4,290	4,340
Kredietbank	4,990	4,985
Petrofina	4,700	4,685
Soc. Generale	1,525	1,530
Solvay	4,135	4,125
Solvay	2,445	2,445
Traction Elec	3,095	3,115
V. Montagne	4,320	4,300

Bourse Index : 264.41
Previous : 268.30

Hong Kong

	Close	Prev.
Bank East Asia	9.40	9.80
China Light	14.30	14.60
Cross Harbor	11.40	11.50
Hang Seng Bk	63.00	63.50
HK Electric	5.65	5.70
HK Hotels	25.20	25.90
HK Land	4.125	4.20
HK Shanghai	9.00	9.05
HK Tel	31.25	31.50
HK Wharf	3.725	3.75
Hutch Whmp	13.30	13.00
Jardine Math	13.50	14.00
Jardine Sec	9.40	9.80
New World	3.175	3.225
Shaw Bros	9.50	10.00
SHK Property	6.45	6.75
Sime Darby	7.30	7.30
Swire	7.20	N.Q.
Swire Pacific	11.70	12.00
Swire Prpty	5.95	6.25
Wheelock	3.60	3.65
Wheel Mar	2.30	2.40
Winsor	4.20	4.325
World Int'l	1.30	1.64

Hang Seng Index : 991.32
Previous : 1,007.26

London

	Close	Prev.
AA Corp	518½	17⅝
Allied Brew	1.35	1.38
AngloAm Gld	1.14½	1.16
Babcock-Wil	1.35	1.35
Barclays Bk	4.75	4.80

Closing prices in local currencies.

Milan

	Close	Prev.
Bco Commerc	34,975.	33,610.
Bastogi	390.00	376.00
Centrale	2,771.00	2,777.00
Cementir Itali	4,310.00	4,000.00
Fiat	2,939.00	2,800.00
Finsider	68.00	66.50
Generali	136,300.	127,000.
Gilardini	5,189.00	5,029.00
Italcementi	41,510.	39,000.
La Rinascente	365.00	353.00
Mediobanca	68,490.	64,600.
Montedison	142.00	139.50
Olivetti	3,000.00	2,875.00
Pirelli	3,450.00	3,490.00
Snia Viscosa	1,020.00	991.00
Standa	4,620.00	4,490.85

BCI Index : 216.62
Previous : 203.73

Paris

	Close	Prev.
Air Liquide	463.00	462.00
Alsthom Atl.	152.90	148.70
Av.Dassault	450.00	438.00
Bancaire	308.00	302.00
BSN	459.00	460.00
Bouygues	742.00	723.00
BSN-GD	1,495.00	1,498.00
Carrefour	1,350.00	1,321.00
Club Mediter	575.00	579.00
Cofimeg	151.50	152.00
Creusot Loire	58.50	58.80
Dumez	972.00	670.00
Eaux (C Gle)	270.00	269.00
Elf-Aquitaine	122.10	121.90
Europe 1	637.00	655.00
Hachette	820.00	815.00
Imetal	21.00	53.20
Lafarge Cop	268.00	269.90
Legrand	1,760.00	1,785.00
Machines Bull	44.80	44.60
Matra	1,138.00	1,150.00
Michelin	791.00	822.00
MM Penarroy	42.10	43.00
Moulinex	945.00	940.00
Moulinex	77.00	77.50
Nord-Est	49.80	49.30
Occidentale	470.00	478.00
Oreal (L')	1,118.00	1,307.00
Pechiney	445.00	457.00
Peinaries (Fsel	166.50	165.00
Peugeot	179.20	183.00
Poclain	94.10	91.12
Printemps	118.50	118.60
Radiotechn.	371.00	395.00
Redoute	870.00	872.00
Roussel Uclaf	275.00	275.00
Sacilor	10.80	11.50
Skis Rossignol	821.00	810.00
Sour Perrier	244.90	241.10
Telemecan	1,035.00	1,020.00
Thomson CSF	185.00	182.50
Usinor	1.65	1.66
UTA	221.00	222.00
Valeo	249.00	252.00

Asseff Index : 125.92
Previous : 125.96

Other Markets

Mar. 18

Closing prices in local currencies.

Amsterdam

	Close	Prev.
ABN	358.00	356.00
ACF Holding	150.00	142.00
Ahrend	25.20	25.00
Albert Heijn	147.50	141.00
AMEV	117.50	116.80
Amrobank	54.10	55.20
A'Dam Rub	4.10	4.10
Boskalis	46.40	46.50
BVG	N.T.	199.00
Buehrmann T	40.00	39.70
Caland Hldg	28.80	28.50
Elsevier	243.00	240.00
Emka	131.50	134.00
Fokker	36.10	36.10
Gist Brocades	143.00	143.50
Heineken	125.50	125.00
H.V.A.	92.00	92.00
Hoogovens	22.00	23.00
K.L.M.	165.00	163.50
Naarden	30.50	33.20
Nat. Nedder	128.80	129.30
Nedlloyd	103.20	104.00
Oce Vander G	167.00	180.70
OGEM	0.39	0.37
Pakhoed	50.90	48.80
Philips	38.70	38.30
Robeco	268.00	266.50
Rodamco	127.50	126.90
Rollinco	249.50	248.50
Rorento	184.50	184.00
Royal Dutch	100.70	101.00
RSV	4.90	4.90
Unilever	205.70	204.70
Van Dommer	22.60	22.40
VMF-Stork	64.30	64.30
VNU	75.50	75.70

Amst-Cbs Index : 118.29
Previous : 118.30

Brussels

	Close	Prev.
Acfo-Gevaert	2,080	2,060
Arbed	1,250	1,234
Bekaert	2,310	2,310
Cockerill	90	90
EBES	2,200	2,200
GB-Inno-BM	2,795	2,775
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Cont. Gummi	80.30	80.30
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Demag	172.50	174.00
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Dresdner Bk	166.00	167.50
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Hoesch	44.00	44.00
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Karstadt	259.00	263.20
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KHD	241.00	242.50
Kloeckner	43.00	42.50
Krupp	63.80	64.00
Linde	345.00	341.50
Lufthansa	108.50	107.00
MAN	144.00	147.50
Mannesmann	161.00	162.30
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Muench. Ruck	572.00	570.00
Preussag	222.00	222.50
Rheinpreuss.	380.00	379.00
RWE.ms	188.30	190.00
Schering	77.90	81.20
Siemens	N.A.	312.00
Thyssen	77.90	78.00
Veba	182.50	180.00
Vebo	154.50	152.50
VEW	127.50

Friday's AMEX Closing Prices

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

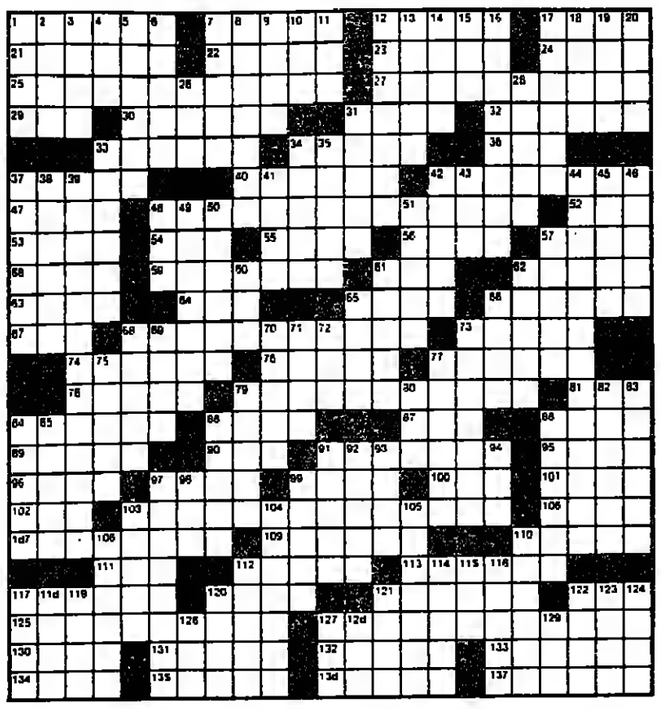
12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close	Chg'ge Prev Close
12¾	5¾	AAV	.20	2.7	8	5	12	12	12	— ⅛
3⅝	1	ACI				12	1⅞	1¾	1¾	— ⅛
7½	1½	AcmePr				23	7½	7⅛	7⅛	+⅛
21¼	12½	AcmeU	.40	2.0	18	30	20	19¾	19¾	— ½
22⅝	2¾	Action			6	50	21⅝	21¼	21¼	+⅛
6⅝	3¼	Actron s	.10	1.3		74	7⅝	7⅛	7½	
3⅛	3⅛	Actn wt				26	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
6½	1¾	AdmRs	.10	.4	7	2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
27⅝	12	AdvSci	s.10	.425	43	59⅝	26⅝	24⅝	26⅝	
21⅞	11⅝	Adobe	.20	1.11	73	149⅝	16	16	16	— ¼
5⅝	2	AdvMicPl			7	125	3⅝	3	3⅛	
21½	7⅝	Aeroflex	1.55t	7.9	17	47	20⅝	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅝
4⅛	3⅝	Aerosco			10	72	5⅝	5½	5⅝	
21⅝	9⅝	AffMsp	.32	1.4	9	12	19⅝	19¼	19½	+½
26⅝	16	AllIPo	s .64	2.1	15	18	30	29	29	+½
10	5⅝	AfrStr			8	86	10	9⅝	10	+ ⅛
15½	4⅞	AirExp			78	1334	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅝
15⅝	3⅝	AlbaW	.10e	.7	29	144	15⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
3⅞	1	AllbnT	.359	3.8	12	28	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	+ ⅛
10⅝	6⅝	AlmnSt			2	1228	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
19⅝	5¼	AlsNat				5	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
24⅝	10¼	Alphat s		.28	13	21⅝	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	+ ⅛
15⅝	7⅝	Altamil	.40	2.9	12	9	14¼	14	14	+ ⅛
1¼	⅛	AltaGold				197	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
2⅝	1⅛	Altas				267	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
37	25	Alcoa	pf3.75	11.		100	35⅝	35⅝	35⅝	— ⅝
44⅝	17½	Amdhl	.40	1.0	172	922	41⅝	40	41⅝	+1⅛
22⅝	12⅝	AmHos	s.12	.4	28	42	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	+ ⅛
5	3⅝	ABilt n			14		4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
7	3⅝	AmCap			7		3⅝	3	3	— ⅝
28	5⅝	AExp wt			72		27	26⅝	26⅝	+ ⅛
15⅝	5⅝	AIntrl			4	12	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
15	8	AMtrsA	.32	4.0	11	2	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
12⅝	8	AMtrsB	.32	3.9	11	5	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
19⅝	3⅝	AMBkt	s			210	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	
31⅝	14⅝	AmFoth	.25	.9	13	20	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	— ⅛
63⅝	50½	AmPetf	3.20	5.3	11	10	54	53⅝	54	+ ⅛
7⅝	2⅝	APlan			14	82	7⅛	6⅝	7⅛	+ ⅛
13	8½	APrec	.32	2.4	9	7	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	+ ⅛
6⅝	3⅝	AmRity			9	34	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
6⅝	3⅝	AScIE			7	253 u	5⅝	5	5⅝	+ ⅛
4⅝	2⅝	AWell s		.75	50	39	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
7	3	Amsid s		.16	10	10	1¼	1¼	1¼	— ⅛
28⅝	8⅝	AmSub	.63t	3.5	20	2	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅝
23⅝	9⅝	Andrea	.72	3.1	27	51	u23⅝	23⅝	23½	+ ⅛
16⅝	3⅝	AngleE				302	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
19⅝	10⅝	AnthIn	n.05e	.4	34	38	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅛
49⅝	17½	AntOil	.371	2.0	22	31	48⅝	47⅝	48⅝	+1⅛
5⅝	4⅝	ArgoPt				77	5	4⅝	4⅝	
11⅝	4⅝	Armtrn			9	32	10⅛	9⅝	10	
23⅝	4⅝	ArvIn	.20	1.7	7	3	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	
14⅝	5⅝	Arvndl			4	336	3⅝	3	3⅝	
26⅝	6⅝	Asamy	0.40		198	319	22⅝	22	22⅝	+ ⅛
14½	6½	Ashrex			19	34	10⅛	10	10	+ ½
7⅝	1⅝	AshDrr				15	1½	1½	1½	— ⅛
2⅝	1⅝	AtlCM				14	1⅝	1	1	
7⅝	3⅝	Atlas wt				23	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
10⅝	1	AtlasV	.34	.9	11	45	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
7⅝	3⅝	Autotr	.36	2.3	29	7	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛
40⅝	26	Autzew	.92	2.4	19	9	38⅝	38⅝	38⅝	— ⅛
17	7⅝	AVEMC	.58	3.7	9	5	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
32	13	Avondl	1.28b	4.0	10	6	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝	— ⅛
		B — B								
16⅝	6⅝	BAT	.40e	4.2		8	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
52⅝	16⅝	BDM	.23		4.27	46	u55½	53⅝	55	+1½
4½	1⅛	BRT				2	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
		BSN n	.02e	3.43	323	8	7½	7⅝	7⅝	
7⅝	2⅝	Baker	.16		2.2165	7	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
5⅝	3⅝	BaldwS	.20e	.4		9	7	7	7	
1⅞	7⅝	BalMtn wt				55	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
25½	14⅝	BanPot	.52			20	25⅝	25¼	25¼	+¼
7⅝	4⅝	Bausch	0.60d			7	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
16⅝	6⅝	BnkBld	.40	.3		3	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
6	4⅝	Barco	.12	2.5	11	5	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
8⅝	3⅝	BarIEn				127	5⅝	4⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
5⅝	2⅝	BaryRG				25	5	4⅝	5	
10⅝	6⅝	Baruch	.43i	5.1	9	33	9⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
5⅝	2⅝	Beard	.88	1.8		15	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
5⅝	5⅝	BeckCr	n			0	502	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
11⅝	3⅝	Beehiv				58	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	+ ⅛
4⅝	2⅝	Belmn n				45	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
23⅝	12⅝	BnfStdA	.40	2.2	13	199	18⅝	17⅝	18⅝	+ ⅛
23⅝	13	BnfStdB	.40	2.2	13	1	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	+ ⅛
28⅝	23⅝	BerzS	s			29	169	u23⅝	27⅝	23⅝ +3⅝
12⅝	12⅝	BerzB	s .22		1.1	21	339	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝ — ⅛
5⅝	2½	Berry				31	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
9⅝	5	BetBrDr	.48i	8.9	19	5	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
13⅝	7½	BioCp	.40	.4	12	77	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
19⅝	7⅝	BioV s	.40	2.3	11	10	17⅝	17⅝	17½	
3⅝	2⅝	Biltrite n	.15	.6	31	6	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ½
14⅝	10⅝	BlkMtn	1.20	3.4	11	5	23⅝	22	23⅝	+ ⅛
15⅝	6	BloR B			27	15	15⅝	15	15⅝	— ⅛
14⅝	5⅝	BloR A			27	167	u15⅝	14⅝	15	— ½
26⅝	19⅝	Bleasng	.66	2.8	9	2	23½	23½	23½	— ⅛
5⅝	2⅝	BlockE				5	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
1⅝	10⅝	Blount	.60	1.9	13	34	31⅝	31	31⅝	+ ⅛
35	15½	Bolar n	.05b		.2	214	u35⅝	30⅝	35⅝	—4⅝
40⅝	12⅝	BoltBr	.28		8.3	25	35⅝	34⅝	35⅝	+ ½
16⅝	7	BowVal	.15	1.1		111	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅝
3⅝	2⅝	Bowmar				55	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
21⅝	9⅝	Bowne	.36b	1.7	10	219	21	20⅝	21	+ ⅛
20⅝	6½	BradMl				193	9⅝	19⅝	19⅝	
2⅝	½	Branch				16	2	1⅝	1⅝	
22⅝	9⅝	Brazil	s1.68e			181	u24⅝	21⅝	23⅝	— ⅛
u29⅝	21⅝	BrounE				5	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	— ⅛
8⅝	4⅝	BrsDrl	.20	2.9	7	4	7	7	7	+ ⅛
40	29½	BrnFA	.88	2.6	9	57	33½	33	33½	+ ½
40⅝	24⅝	BrnPB	.88	2.5	9	41	34⅝	34⅝	34⅝	— ⅛
5⅝	2⅝	Buckhn				77	15	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
6½	3⅝	Buckh pf.50		9.5		14	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
		C — C								
12⅝	4⅛	CHB	.10r	.8	10	100	u12⅝	12½	12⅝	+ ⅛
12⅝	2⅝	CMI Co	.05e	.4	5	2	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
3⅝	1⅝	CRS	.34	1.5	9	4	23½	23⅝	23⅝	— ⅛
11⅝	4⅝	CoesNJ			13	28	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	+ ⅛
7⅝	3½	CogleA				81	4⅝	4½	4½	
22⅝	14⅝	CollPC	.60	3.0	14	68	20⅝	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅛
11½	7⅝	ColRE	1.08	9.6	11	3	11	11	11	— ⅛
17⅝	8	Comco	.24	2.0	5	20	12⅝	11⅝	12	
6⅝	2½	Compml				6	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
11⅝	3	CmpRt				17	3⅝	3½	3½	
52⅝	24⅝	CdMer s	.56			18	48⅝	48⅝	48⅝	— ⅛
14⅝	7⅝	CdnOcc	.36			1	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
4½	2	Cardiff				20	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛
5⅝	2⅝	Cardil				5	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
26⅝	7⅝	Carrzo	.60	2.4	11	55	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	+ ⅛
18⅝	3	CaroEl s			10	36	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
17	3⅝	Casbon				29	15⅝	15⅝	15½	— ⅛
8⅝	1⅝	Casbl wt				1	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
14⅝	11⅝	CastAM	.60	2.7	126	6	14⅝	14	14⅝	+ ⅛
35½	22⅝	CasFd	2.20	6.3	4	7	35	34½	35	+ ⅝
15⅝	11⅝	Castle n			19	157	13⅝	12⅝	13	+ ⅛
15⅝	5	CelvCh			13	11	14⅝	15⅝	15½	+ ⅛
12⅝	11-16	Centenl				35	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
7½	3½	CentB pf				22	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close	Chg'ge Prev Close
13⅝	7	Centip	14r	.1a	26	109	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
17	10⅝	CrvFrB	.10e	.6	7	2	15⅝	15½	15½	+ ⅛
8⅝	3⅝	Cetec	.18	2.8	20	58	6	5⅝	6	+ ⅛
14⅝	4⅝	ChadMl	.80e	4.7	10	8	17	16⅝	17	
5⅝	3⅝	Champ			29	936	5⅝	5⅝	5½	+ ⅛
14⅝	9⅝	ChampR	.72	5.7	27	8	13⅝	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
35⅝	12½	ChrM A	0.25	4.8	21	104	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	
35⅝	12⅝	ChrM B	s		21	2	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	— ⅛
17⅝	10⅝	ChkTry	.140	9.7	32	2	16½	16½	16½	— ⅛
21⅝	13	ChfIt B				8	18⅝	18½	18½	— ⅛
25⅝	9⅝	ChfIn s	.16	.9	20	55	21	21⅝	21⅝	+1⅝
18	8	ChrcIK	.74	.4	1	174	18	17⅝	18	+ ⅛
22½	12	ChrGoz	1.20	6.3	8	7	19	19	19	+ ⅛
27⅝	18	Clarnt	1.40e	5.4		16	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	+ ⅛
7⅝	5	ClerkC	.20e	3.9	43	2	7	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
28⅝	7⅝	Clevest	.20e	1.6	13	2	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
17	9⅝	ClevMs	.92	5.4	11	2	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	
10½	6	Cleacy	.16	9.15	45	17½	16⅝	17½	+ ⅛	
8⅝	3⅝	Cohu	.16	2.3	21	49	7⅝	7	7	
46⅝	20	ComJn g	.40		5	8	37⅝	40	+ ⅛	
28⅝	12⅝	ComAlt	.50	1.9	11	44	27⅝	27	27	— ⅛
9	3	ComdrC				569	8	7⅝	8	+ ⅛
9	4	Compg	.20	2.9	17	37	7	6⅝	7	
9⅝	4⅝	CompD				8	8½	8⅝	8⅝	
15⅝	4⅝	ComcOr			4	38	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
44	17⅝	CmtcCn			26	11	32⅝	32⅝	32⅝	— ⅛
13	5⅝	Conchm		3.1		49	12⅝	12	12⅝	+ ⅛
6⅝	3	ConcdF		.7	77	22	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
15⅝	6⅝	Condec	.38t	2.9		49	13½	12	13½	— ⅛
28⅝	4⅝	Conrdy				7	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
28⅝	11½	ConrH			26	26	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	
7	3⅝	Consol			36	109	6	5⅝	5⅝	— ½
1⅝	3⅝	Cons wt				32	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
28	11½	Contrack	.60	2.6	21	8	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	
6	3	Conroy	.40	1.7	13	5	24	23⅝	23⅝	— ⅛
18½	5⅝	ConsOil				55	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
15-16	3⅝	ConDG	wt			2	7-16	7-16	7-16	—1-16
11⅝	6⅝	ContMtl			27	34	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅛
5⅝	2⅝	ContJob	.50e	6.1	19	5	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
8⅝	2	Coradn				155	5⅛	5⅛	5	+ ⅛
20⅝	8⅝	CorbLb	.16	1.3	22	34	13½	12⅝	12⅝	+ ⅛
5⅝	2⅝	CnCrd	n.16r	2.2	9	125	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
11-16	1⅛	CourMd	.66e	4.8	8	11	5-16	5-16	5-16	— ⅛
5⅝	2⅝	CrbRv				8	2½	2½	2½	
5⅝	2⅝	CrstPo	.10e	1.5	11	8	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
15⅝	8⅝	Crompt			15	14	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
33⅝	20⅝	Cross s	1.10	4.2	15	338	26⅝	26	26⅝	
15⅝	5⅝	CrowAl	.50	3.3	8	2	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
12⅝	11⅝	CrwnCr	.20	4.1	21	4	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	
16⅝	10½	CrwCP B	.80	6.4	10	3	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
24⅝	16⅝	CwCP	pf1.92	7.8		1	24½	24½	24½	+ ⅛
5⅝	3	CrowuC				9	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
9⅝	4⅝	Crowvl	.04e	.4	22	134	u 9⅝	8⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
16⅝	5⅝	CrtcR			11	254	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
19	18	CrystO	.36	.2	14	225	14⅝	13⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
30⅝	11⅝	Cubic s	.36	1.2	14	239	29½	28⅝	28⅝	— ⅛
3⅝	1⅝	CurtCo s			7	12	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
15	11⅝	CustEn				148	14⅝	13⅝	14	— ⅛
	⅛	Cyprus				970	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
15	11⅝	Cyr pf 1.80		12.		6	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	+ ½
		D — D								
3⅝	2⅝	DWG	.28i	8.6	5	109	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
8⅝	5½	Damson			11	49	6⅝	5⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
3⅝	1	Dams wt				5	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
28⅝	23⅝	DanRst	pf3.75	14.		38	27⅝	27	27⅝	— ⅛
21⅝	7⅝	DatPrd s	.16	.8	23	346	20⅝	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅛
11⅝	5⅝	Datarm			16	22	10⅝	10	10	— ½
9⅝	3⅝	DeRose			26	132	9⅝	9⅝	9	+ ⅛
4⅝	1⅛	Deposit				5	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
3⅝	1⅝	DevDrl				5	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
4⅝	2⅝	DevCtr			4	29	3	2⅝	3	— ⅛
4⅝	2⅝	Diagcon			4	714	10⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
13⅝	2⅝	Dillard	.20	3.12		14	u10½	8⅝	10½	+7
4⅝	15-16	Diodes		.9		94	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
5	2⅝	Dixico				39	4⅝	4	4	
9¼	2-16	DemcP				3053	2⅝	2 7-16	2⅝	
31	11⅝	Domtr g				9	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	— ⅛
19⅝	10	DonSon	.16	1.5	11	340	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
14⅝	7⅝	Dotty	.20b	2.4	12	10	11⅝	11⅝	11½	+ ⅛
15	3⅝	Drilter			6	2	4⅝	4½	4⅝	+ ½
34½	18½	Ducom	.70	2.0	25	43	u34⅝	34⅝	34⅝	— ⅛
3	1⅝	Dumlee	.07b	9.3		94	3⅝	11-16	¾	+1-16
13	7⅝	DurTst	.40e	3.1	16	81	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	+ ⅛
14⅝	4⅝	DykCn	.12e	2.0	9	14	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
14⅝	10⅝	Dynasr	.70	4.8	24	10	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
		E — E								
11⅝	4⅝	EAC	.40	4.0	8	62	10	9⅝	10	+ ⅛
12⅝	5⅝	EECO	.24	3.4	13	5	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	+ ⅛
10⅝	4⅝	EsmCp	.40	4.1	67	17	17⅝	11⅝	17⅝	— ⅛
31	8⅝	EDO s	.52	1.2		265	28⅝	26⅝	27	—1½
14⅝	6⅝	EIAudD				23	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
22½	15	ElcAm	1.40	7.5	31	17	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	+ ⅛
5⅝	3⅝	ElecSd			13	2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
9	4⅝	Elntronc				23	125	6⅝	7⅝	6⅝ + ⅛
5⅝	2⅝	EmCor				5	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
7⅝	2⅝	EstMpl				13	3	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
4⅝	2⅝	EngMin	.10e	2.7	19	12	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛
13⅝	4⅝	EnsyRs				81	7⅝	7	7	
13⅝	3⅝	EnrSrv				8	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛
12⅝	2⅝	Ero In	s		10	23	11	10⅝	11	— ⅛
15⅝	32⅝	Esmrk	.90	1.6	10	65	55⅝	52⅝	54⅝	
17½	4⅝	EwrJ A	.20	2.0	23	3	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
11⅝	5⅝	ExalrO	.10e	1.2	21	2	8½	8½	8½	+ ⅛
4⅝	1⅝	ExpStv			43	54	3	3	3	
		F — F								
4⅝	3	FGI				1	3½	3½	3½	— ⅛
28⅝	10⅝	Fabind	.58	2.4	7	21	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	+ ⅛
23⅝	8⅝	Fairfd s	.24	1.0	12	308	23½	23⅝	23½	+ ⅛
15⅝	10	FedRt	s1.88	7.4	16	x268	14½	14½	14½	+ ½
1½	⅛	FdRes	v			187	⅛	⅛	⅛	—1-16
7⅝	3⅝	Felmnt	.10	.4	12	210	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	+ ⅛
12⅝	7⅝	FtCom	.10	9.3	6	11	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	
16⅝	11⅝	FltWynB	.80	8.3	8	33	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	+ ⅛
10⅝	5⅝	FlschP	.45r	4.8	43	17	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
22⅝	18	FltEGE	2.60	13.1		2	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	— ⅛
19	13⅝	Fluor		.6	13	7	14⅝	14	14	— ⅛
8⅝	3⅝	FlntEn			19	54	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅛
12⅝	6⅝	FloCop			5	6	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
23	9	FloRck	.40	1.9	15	9	21	20⅝	20⅝	
28⅝	13⅝	FlukeJ	.84i	3.5	23	44	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	+ ⅛
9⅝	3⅝	Foodrm			18	4	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
8⅝	5⅝	FooteM				2	7	7	7	— ⅛
42½	23	FordCn	g			x100	41½	41⅝	41½	
31	11½	ForestC	.18	.5		7	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	— ⅛
34⅝	9⅝	Forstl	s		59	227	u34⅝	32⅝	34⅝	+ ⅛
6⅝	3⅝	Fotomat				94	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
12⅝	4⅝	FrhIty	n.40b	3.4	12	10	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	
43⅝	19	FrstFl			38	149	37⅝	35⅝	37¼	+1
5	2	Fritzlns	.24b	2.8	14	13	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
12⅝	5⅝	FrlmdF			18	18	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
12⅝	6⅝	Frlsco	.40	3.6	6	5	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	+ ⅛
17⅝	7⅝	FrtSchs	.48b	2.5	10	11	14	14	14	
30½	12	FrontMg	.20b	1.8	12	109	20⅝	20	20⅝	+ ⅛

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close	Chg'ge Prev Close
20⅝	9½	FrtA wt	2d	2.5	15	13½	13	13	13	+ ½
		G — G								
9⅝	2⅝	GNC En				34	5⅝	4⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
5⅝	3⅝	GIEqol			10	23	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
7⅝	4½	GRI			11	97	6⅝	6½	6⅝	+ ⅛
4⅝	3⅝	GTI			62	38	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
23⅝	4⅝	Gabelli	s		13	115	u24	22½	23⅝	+1⅛
4⅝	2	GabvO				124	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
26⅝

CROSSWORD PUZZLE

Now You C It . . . By Judith C. Dalton



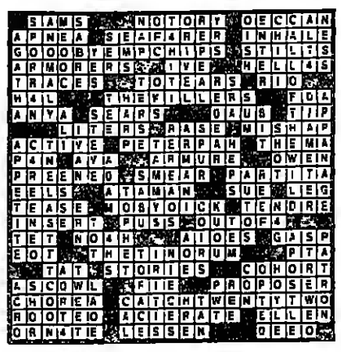
ACROSS

1 Take long steps
7 Render weaponless
12 Priest's neckcloth
17 Squeal
21 Like Pinocchio
22 Martinique mount
23 Pisces neighbor
24 German hall
25 LIONS, TIGERS, BEARS, etc?
27 BEAUTICIAN?
29 Golfer's gadget
30 Mandarin, e.g.
31 Corrals
32 Chewed the scenery
33 Lee or Starr
34 Separate
36 Anti
37 Sourdough's concern
40 Wicker's "A ——Die"
42 Arranges in twos
47 Shoots the breeze
48 BARD'S LAMENT?
52 Fla. neighbor
53 Away from the wind
54 Número ——
55 Airfield at Paris
56 Otaria member
57 Winter Palace resident
58 Political birds of a feather
59 Spanish painter called "El Divino": 16th century
61 Evergreen
62 Londoner's quart
63 Astern, to Drake
64 Headland
65 Former Congolese prime minister
66 Top kicks
67 Sch. subject
68 AGED BODY PART?
73 "Close ——," pop song
74 "Rock ——"
76 Hurdles for would-be Ph.D.'s
77 Richardson heroine
78 External
79 MONGOOSE?
81 Circular: Abbr.
84 Core groups
86 Derr Biggers hero
87 Corded fabric
88 Date of Columbus's last voyage
89 A Mousquetaire
90 —— Cruces
91 Too full
95 Grapevine disease
96 Heath for Heathcliff
97 Silvers or Harris
99 Sough
100 Parseghian
101 Preacher's sign-off
102 Kind of song
103 READY FOR EVEREST?
106 Zola heroine
107 Speed up
109 —— -order (tailored)
110 Trigonometry ratios
111 High, in music
112 Greek communes
113 Indulge in forensics
117 Fruity cocktail
120 "—— soit . . ."
121 Love song
122 Nonpro athletes' assoc.
125 SCRIPT DIRECTION FOR SALLY?
127 MUSIC, SCULPTURE, PLUS LOTS MORE?
130 "Rome of Hungary"
131 Power in "Star Wars"
132 Billy and nanny
133 Tell
134 Hyson and oopak
135 Staid
136 Pastrami order, often
137 Douay Bible's Ezra

DOWN

1 Catch a fly
2 Enameled metalware
3 Function
4 Marriage words
5 Spoil the shape of
6 —— nous
7 Topple
8 Former London prison
9 ". . . sin to tell ——"
10 Bro. or sis.
11 Fly type, for short
12 Charon's river
13 Intended
14 'Tis, in toto
15 Mongrel
16 Outstanding
17 Cuts of beef
18 Concupiscence
19 Lily plant
20 Alexander's men
26 Chinese dynasty: 202 B.C.-A.D. 220
28 Atlanta university
31 Fall guy
33 Do a lab division
34 Love, in Livorno
35 Decorticates
37 He played Tarzan
38 Lowland, to a laird
39 OPTIMISTIC ORANGUTAN?
41 Golden calf, e.g.
42 Feather: Comb. form
43 U.S. druggists' org.
44 KILN DEFENDER?
45 Fusee
46 Cabbie's arithmetic
48 Molasses distillate
49 Arranged neatly
50 Quagmire
51 Willow
57 Alpine region
60 Cinder
61 "The Way of All ——"
62 Hen
65 Otiose
66 Indefinite amount
68 She wrote "Angel of Light"
69 Sweater sizes: Abbr.
70 Namesakes of Chaplin's widow
71 Monitor lizard
72 "Mighty —— a Rose"
73 Finnish city
75 Rage
77 Assembly-line house
79 Commandment word
80 Sandy's plaint
82 —— Councils (A.D. 325 and 787)
83 Ross and Dors
84 Bivouacs
85 Go on —— (make merry)
86 Actor Eastwood
88 Villain
91 Meteorologist's device
92 Dinesen products
93 Module
94 Nabokov novel
97 Bishops
98 Chinese secret society
99 Don Shula's team
103 Bicuspid's neighbor
104 Editor, at times
105 Decorum
108 Eton boys' parents
110 Goggles
112 Musically smooth
114 Rub out
115 London's Big
116 Conductor Previn
117 Track event
118 Cherbourg cherub
119 Graceful tree
120 Thyme or sage
121 Sirius or Mizar
122 At a distance
123 "—— boy!"
124 Employs
126 Five score
127 In the past
128 Nessen or Ziegler
129 Borough council rep.

Solution to Last Week's Puzzle



WEATHER

	HIGH C	HIGH F	LOW C	LOW F			HIGH C	HIGH F	LOW C	LOW F	
ALGARVE	20	68	13	55	Fair	LONDON	13	55	10	50	Rain
ALGIERS	18	64	7	45	Fair	LOS ANGELES	18	64	14	57	Rain
AMSTERDAM	10	50	8	46	Overcast	MADRID	20	68	4	39	Fair
ANKARA	14	57	-4	25	Fair	MANILA	32	90	23	73	Fair
ATHENS	13	55	8	46	Overcast	MEXICO CITY	24	75	8	46	Fair
AUCKLAND	20	68	10	50	Overcast	MIAMI	25	77	16	61	Cloudy
BANGKOK	34	93	24	75	Cloudy	MILAN	15	59	3	37	Cloudy
BEIJING	13	55	2	36	Fair	MONTREAL	10	50	-2	28	Cloudy
BEIRUT	19	66	11	52	Fair	MOSCOW	3	37	1	34	Rain
BELGRADE	20	68	1	34	Fair	MUNICH	12	54	3	37	Rain
BERLIN	12	54	8	46	Rain	NAIROBI	29	84	14	57	Fair
BOSTON	5	41	3	37	Rain	NASSAU	27	81	19	66	Rain
BRUSSELS	11	52	10	50	Overcast	NEW DELHI	28	82	14	57	Stormy
BUCHAREST	15	59	-2	27	Fair	NEW YORK	9	48	5	41	Rain
BUDAPEST	18	64	5	41	Fair	NICE	18	64	10	50	Cloudy
BUENOS AIRES	23	73	8	46	Fair	OSLO	13	55	1	34	Overcast
CAIRO	26	79	9	48	Fair	PARIS	13	55	11	52	Overcast
CAPE TOWN	22	72	13	55	Cloudy	PRAGUE	10	50	5	41	Rain
CASABLANCA	22	72	8	46	Overcast	REYKJAVIK	0	32	-6	21	Snow
CHICAGO	6	43	3	37	Rain	RIO DE JANEIRO	32	90	22	72	Cloudy
COPENHAGEN	8	46	5	41	Rain	ROME	19	66	7	45	Fair
COSTA DEL SOL	21	70	6	43	Fair	SAO PAULO	30	86	18	64	Cloudy
DAMASCUS	16	61	1	34	Fair	SEOUL	10	50	2	36	Fair
DUBLIN	14	57	10	50	Rain	SHANGHAI	14	57	4	39	Fair
EDINBURGH	12	54	7	45	Overcast	SINGAPORE	33	91	24	75	Cloudy
FLORENCE	19	66	5	41	Cloudy	STOCKHOLM	4	39	1	34	Rain
FRANKFURT	13	55	9	48	Overcast	SYDNEY	25	77	17	63	Showers
GENEVA	10	50	2	36	Rain	TAIPEI	16	61	11	52	Overcast
HARARE	26	79	14	57	Fair	TEL AVIV	23	72	6	43	Fair
HELSINKI	2	36	0	32	Overcast	TOKYO	10	50	4	39	Fair
HONG KONG	18	64	12	54	Overcast	TUNIS	16	61	7	45	Cloudy
HOUSTON	20	68	6	43	Fair	VENICE	16	61	4	39	Cloudy
ISTANBUL	12	54	2	36	Fair	VIENNA	15	59	7	45	Overcast
JERUSALEM	16	61	1	34	Fair	WARSAW	10	50	3	37	Overcast
LAS PALMAS	20	68	17	63	Overcast	WASHINGTON	10	50	5	41	Rain
LIMA	30	86	18	64	Cloudy	ZURICH	9	48	4	39	Overcast

Readings from the previous 24 hours.

ADVERTISEMENT

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

March 18, 1983

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed with the exception of some funds whose quotes are based on issue prices. The following marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied for the IHT: (d)—daily; (w)—weekly; (m)—monthly; (bi—bi-monthly; (r)—regularly; (i)—irregularly.

AL-MAL MANAGEMENT CD. S.A.
— (m) Al-Mal Trust ... $ 123.73

BANK JULIUS BAER & Co Ltd
— (d) Baerbond ... SF 798.90*
— (d) Conbar ... SF 889.00*
— (d) Grabar ... SF 855.00*
— (d) Stockbar ... $ 1,118.00* F

BANK VON ERNST & Cie AG PB 2622 Bern
— (d) CSF Fund ... SF 71.68
— (d) Crossbow Fund ... SF 6.46
— (d) ITF Fund N.V. ... $ 15.13

BRITANNIA, POB 271, St. Helier, Jersey
— (w) Brit.Dollar Income ... $ 0.8680*
— (w) Brit.S.Mango Curr. ... £ 10.6500
— (w) Brit.Universal Growth ... $ 0.9970*
— (w) Brit.Gold Fund ... $ 1.3830
— (w) Brit.Mango Currency ... $ 13.9400
— (w) Brit.Jersey Gilt Fund ... £ 0.2300*

CHARTER LIFE INS. GRAND TURK B.W.I.
— (d) Growth Strategies Fd 11. ... £ 1.54
— (d) Venture Strategies Fd ... £ 2.57
— (d) Land Strategies Fund ... £ 1.09

CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL
— (w) Capital Int'l Fund ... $ 29.82
— (w) Capital Italia S.A. ... $ 11.92

CREDIT SUISSE (ISSUE PRICES)
— (d) Actions Suisses ... SF 289.25
— (d) Canasec ... SF 493.00
— (d) C.S. Fonds-Bonds ... SF 66.30
— (d) C.S. Fonds-Int'l ... SF 79.80
— (d) Energie-Valor ... SF 128.75
— (d) Uissec ... SF 735.00
— (d) Europa-Valor ... SF 117.50
— (d) Pacific-Valor ... SF 108.25

DIT INVESTMENT FFM
—+(d) Concentra ... DM 19.58*
—+(d) Int'l Rentenfond ... DM 70.97*

FIDELITY POB 670, Hamilton, Bermuda
— (m) American Values Common ... $ 77.23
— (m) American Values Cum. Pref. $ 110.75
— (d) Fidelity Amer. Assets ... $ 18.94*
— (d) Fidelity Australia Fund ... $6.72
— (d) Fidelity Dir. Svcs. Tr. ... $ 101.30
— (d) Fidelity Far East Fd. ... $ 31.34
— (d) Fidelity Int'l Fund ... $ 53.68*
— (d) Fidelity Orient Fund ... $ 23.69
— (d) Fidelity Pacific Fund ... $ 123.40*
— (d) Fidelity Sci. Growth Fd ... $ 12.01
— (d) Fidelity World Fd. ... $ 28.40

G.T. MANAGEMENT (UNIT LTD
— (w) Berry Pac. Fd. Ltd ... $ 7.12*
— (w) G.T. Asia Fund ... $ 3.48
— (d) G.T. Bond Fund ... $ 11.63
— (w) G.T. Dollar Fund ... $ 16.61*
— (d) G.T. Investment Fund ... 18.61*
— (d) G.T. Japan Small Co Fund ... $ 18.64*
— (d) G.T. Technology Fund ... $ 34.13
— (d) G.T. Applied Science ... $ 14.09

INTERNATIONAL INCOME FUND
28-34 Hill St., St. Helier, Jersey
— (d) Short Term 'A' (Accum) ... $1.2184
— (d) Short Term 'A' (Distr) ... $1.0017*
— (d) Short Term 'B' (Accum) ... $1.1433
— (d) Short Term 'B' (Distr) ... $0.9846*
— (w) Long Term ... $ 23.21*

JARDINE FLEMING POB 70 GPO Hg Kg
— (b) J.F. Japan Trust ... Y 28.22
— (b) J.F. South East Asia ... $ 33.00
— (b) J.F. Japan Technology ... Y 10,739
— (d) J.F. Pacific Sec.Sl (Acc) ... $4.71
— (d) J.F. Australia ... $ 4.76

LLOYDS BANK INT., POB 438 Geneva 11
—+(w) Lloyds Int'l Growth ... SF 846.50*
—+(w) Llards Int'l Income ... SF 293.00

MERCHANT BANK & TRUST CO., Ltd
— (r) Common ... $ 6.25
— (r) Me+dollar bond ... $ 875.00

PARISBAS-GROUP
— (d) Cortex International ... $ 93.57
— (w) OBLI-DM ... dm 1 179.77*
— (w) OBLIGESTION ... SF 90.45*
— (w) OBLI-DOLLAR ... $ 1,210.15*

RBC Investment Mgrs. POB 246, Guernsey
—+(w) RBC Int'l Capital Fd ... $ 14.00*
—+(w) RBC Int'l Income Fd ... $ 10.72*
—+(w) RBC North Amer. Fund ... $ 6.42*

SOFID GROUPE GENEVA
— (r) Parten Sw. R Es) ... SF 1,397.00

SWISS BANK CORP
— (d) America-Valor ... SF 459.25
— (d) D-Mark Bond Selection ... DM 112.35
— (d) Dollar Bond Selection ... $ 122.95
— (d) Florin Bond Selection ... Fl 107.41
— (d) Intervalor ... SF 61.00
— (d) Japan Portfolio ... SF 580.00
— (d) Swissvalor New Ser ... SF 227.75
— (d) Univ. Bond Select ... SF 71.25
— (d) Universal Fund ... SF 05.12

UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND:
— (d) Amca U.S. Sh ... SF 33.50
— (d) Bond-Invest ... SF 41.50
— (d) Fonsa Swiss Sh ... SF 103.00
— (d) Globinvest ... SF 72.50
— (d) Japan-Invest ... SF 540.00
— (d) Pacific-Invest ... SF 134.50
— (d) Saui South Afr Sh ... SF 326.50
— (d) Sima Swiss R Est ... SF 217.00

UNION INVESTMENT Frankfurt
— (d) Unirenta ... DM 39.10
— (d) Unifonds ... DM 17.33
— (d) Unirak ... DM 58.72

Other Funds
(w) Actibonds Investment Fund SA $ 20.00
(w) Alexander Fund ... $ 18.35
(r) Arab Finance I.F ... $ 851.23
(b) Arlane ... $ 1,315.97
(w) Trusicor Int. Fd (AEIF) ... $ 9.15
(w) Bondselect - Issue Pr. ... SF 121.00
(w) Citadel Fund ... $ 2.42
(m) Cleveland Offshore Fd. ... $ 1,455.68
(d) COMETE ... $ 1,004.00
(w) Convert. Fd Int' A Certs. ... $ 9.31
(w) Convert. Fd Int. B Certs. ... $ 22.81
+(w) Currency Trust ... JY
(w) D.G.C. ... $ 64.57
(d) Dreyfus Fund Int'l ... $ 29.92
(w) Drevius Intercontinent ... $ 27.19
(d) Europe Obligations ... LF 2,312.00
(d) Energy Intl. N.V. ... $ 21.31*
(w) FIF-America ... $ 21.41
(w) FIF-Pacific ... $ 11.74
(w) First Eagle Fund ... $ 111.21
(w) Fonsalex Issue Pr. ... SF 181.45
(w) Forexfund ... $ 9.42
(w) Formula Selection Fd ... SF 77.69
(d) Fondilatio ... $ 20.78
(d) Frank).-Trust Interzins ... DM 42.21
(d) Global Fund Ltd ... SF 1.95
(d) Global Int'l Fund ... DM 5.29
(w) Haussmann Hldgs. NV ... $ 821.49
(d) Indosuez Multibonds A ... $ 106.08
(d) Indosuez Multibonds B ... $ 149.28
(d) Interfund S.A. ... $ 13.20
(w) Intermarket Fund ... $ 264.26
(w) International Gold Fund ... $ 125.54
(d) I.O. Growth ... $ 16.29
(r) Intl Securities Fund ... $ 8.72
(d) Investa OWS ... DM 35.58
(r) Invest Atlantiques ... $ 76.04
(r) Ilolfortune Int'l Fd S.A. ... $ 10.25
(w) Japan Selection Fund ... $ 101.95
(w) Japan Pacific Fund ... $ 56.88
(d) KB Income Fund ... LF 1,597.00
(d) Kleinwort Benson Inf Fd. ... $ 19.60
(w) Kleinwort Bens. Jap. Fd ... $ 47.29
(w) Laverage Con. Hold. ... $ 141.59
(d) Lautlebor ... $ 1.064
(w) Lynfund ... $ 49.38
(d) Mediolanum Sel. Fund ... $ 14.13
(w) NAAT ... $ 8.91*
(w) Nippon Fund ... $ 34.88*
(w) Nor. Amer. Inv. Fund ... $ 2.98*
(w) N.A.M.F. ... $ 148.65
(m) NSP F.I.Y. ... $ 134.85
(w) PANCURRI Inc. ... $ 13.39
(b) Pleiades ... $ 896.92
(d) Putnam Intern'l Fund ... $ 48.25
(w) Quantum Fund N.V. ... $ 2,287.44
(d) Renta Fund ... $ 51.39
(d) Rentinvest ... LF 1,046
(d) Safe Fund ... $ 2.06
(d) Safe Trust Fund ... $ 9.76
(w) Samurai Portfolio ... SF 72.40*
(w) SAH Special Fund ... DM 84.80
(w) State St. American ... $ 128.52
(w) Strategy Investment Fund. ... $ 19.93
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold (Sea) ... $ 62.16
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold N.V. ... $ 85.19
(w) Transatlic Fund ... $ 56.09
(m) Tweedy, Browne N.V. ... $ 1,457.75
(d) UNICO Fund ... DM 68.30
(w) United Cap Inv. Fund ... $ 3.07
(w) Wedge Japan N.V. ... $ 63.34
(w) Wedge Pacific N.V. ... $ 46.96
(w) Wedge U.S. N.V. ... $ 38.53
(m) Winchester Diversified ... $ 23.37*
(w) Worldwide Securities ... $ 150.06
(w) Worldwide Special ... $ 1,622.06

DM — Deutsche Mark; * — Ex-Dividend; ' — New; N.A. — Not Available; BF — Belgium Francs; LF — Luxembourg Francs; SF - Swiss Francs; + — Offer price; a — Asked; b — Bid Change P/U $10 to $1 per unit. S/S — Stock Split; ** — Ex. RTS. "S" — Suspended; N.C. — Not communicated; ♦ — Redemption price-E=Coupon; ♦♦ — Formerly Worldwide Fund Ltd; Fl — Dutch Florins

BOOKS

THE NOISELESS TENOR

The Bicycle in Literature

Edited by James E. Starrs. 389 pp. $25.
Cornwall Books, 4 Cornwall Drive, East Brunswick, N.J. 08816.

Reviewed by Colman McCarthy

DEEP, deep down, everyone knows that William Saroyan was right: "The bicycle is the noblest invention of mankind." But until James E. Starrs, a professor of law and forensic science at George Washington University, wheeled onto the scene with this anthology of the world's sprightliest literature on the bicycle, few had any idea that a roadful of great writers have been recording their thoughts about the machine and its pleasures.

You could eliminate the writers of the last 100 years who did not produce prose or poetry about the bicycle and still have a vibrant literary world with those who did: Dylan Thomas, George Bernard Shaw, Iris Murdoch, Kurt Vonnegut, Samuel Beckett, Vladimir Nabokov, Alan Sillitoe, Henry Miller, Heinrich Boll, D.H. Lawrence, Kenneth Rexroth, Stephen Crane, Mark Twain, Aldous Huxley, Simone de Beauvoir, Ernest Hemingway and S.K. Narayan.

These are a few in the cycle of entertaining selections that Starrs has chosen. His book could have been triple the size and not suffered in quality.

When Starrs began his research, "it never dawned on me that suitable materials would be found in such galactic profusion." While thumbing through the card catalogue at the Library of Congress, he discovered that long-distance cyclists were a major grouping themselves: The Library was "crammed with books extolling this hero or that of cross-country or round-the-world bicycle travel. One husband-and-wife team went so far as to claim the round-trip cross-country speed title for a tandem."

Starrs, 53, has put in his own miles in three journeys across the United States by bicycle. A Springfield, Virginia, resident, he commuted 30 miles a day, in all weather. Three of his children joined him on one Washington-to-California trip. The experience seems to have sharpened the spirit of his daughter, Monica, who made the trip at age 15 and wound down by writing this poem:

Pick up those burrowed thoughts,
as you scrape out pieces of caged-in mind.
Seek out and attack that point of no return
where you'll smother empty miles
with spreading wings
to pass secluded car dreams
on a 10-speed freedom flier.

Starrs takes the title of his anthology from a line in Thomas Gray's "Elegy Written in a Country Churchyard." ("Far from the madding crowd's ignoble strife/ Their sober wishes never learn'd to stray/Along the cool sequester'd vale of life/They kept the noiseless tenor of their way.")

It wasn't that Starrs discovered that bicyclists were buried in Gray's churchyard, but that as "Gray's poem focuses on the unheralded lives of the Everymen of society, this book speaks of the proletariat of wheels. The bicycle is the common man among vehicles, for which an ode, not an elegy, is in order . . . The words *noiseless tenor* suggest the subdued whirring of the bicycle in contrast to the noisome clamor of other more modern forms of vehicular conveyance, whose din derives from the action of the internal combustion engine. The word *noiseless* was carefully chosen by Gray; it was substituted for the word *silent* in an earlier draft of the poem. The term is a particularly apt modifier in the title to this volume, too, for it has a power that *silent* lacks, and it sets the bicycle apart from the ceaseless clamor of modern society."

Starrs, a modest man who cherishes a modest machine, makes no claims of covering the whole of bicycle literature. But he hasn't missed much. His introductions to the seven sections of his book are lay-bys of facts that would otherwise rest forever on the shoulders of literature's main roads.

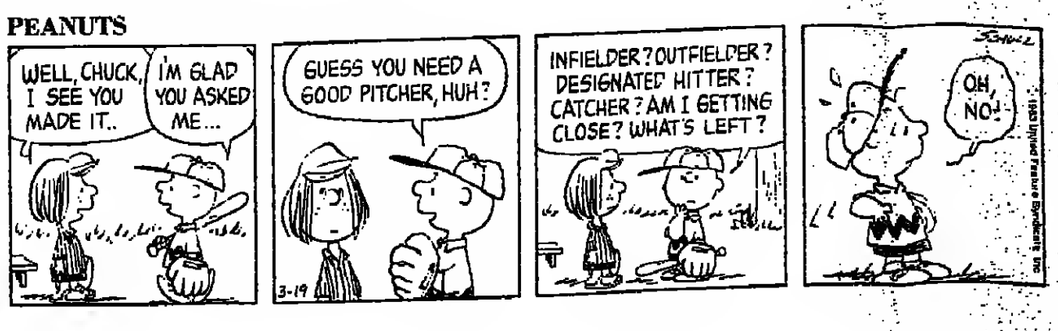
Edmund Wilson was a lifelong cyclist who never learned to drive a car. Tolstoy took up the bicycle at age 67, partly to put some joy into his life in his grief over the death of his 7-year-old son, Vanichka. Henry Adams, also in mourning, following his wife's death, learned to bicycle at 50 "as a means of new life. Nothing else offered itself." In "The Sun Also Rises," Ernest Hemingway has a long section on bike racing. Jean-Paul Sartre and Simone de Beauvoir were another biking couple. Alan Sillitoe, who wrote of bicyclists before lonely long-distance runners, quit school at 14 to work in a bicycle factory.

Perhaps the most famous collision in Western literature occurred when George Bernard Shaw and Bertrand Russell upended each other. In "Portraits From Memory," Russell writes: "At this time [Shaw] and I were involved in a bicycle accident, which I feared for a moment might have brought his career to a premature close. He was only just learning to ride a bicycle, and he ran into my machine with such force that he was hurled through the air and landed on his back 20 feet from the place of the collision. However, he got up completely unhurt and continued on his ride; whereas my bicycle was smashed, and I had to return by train. It was a very slow train, and at every station Shaw with his bicycle appeared on the platform, put his head into the carriage and jeered. I suspect that he regarded the whole incident as proof of the virtues of vegetarianism."

Unlike Shaw, Starrs isn't out to prove anything. Why should he? Nothing is doubted. "The bicycle," he writes in undeniable truth, "frees the mind for ruminations which the workaday world suppresses. Without the bicycle to liberate such thoughts, they might well go unnoticed and uninvestigated." And this sparkling anthology uncollected.

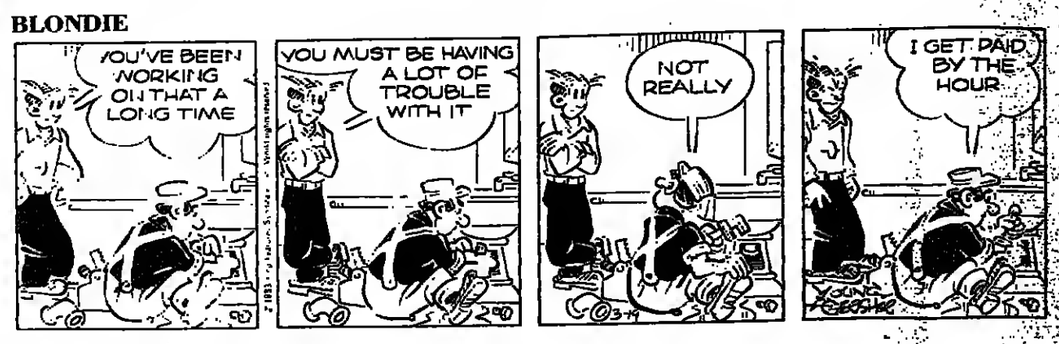
Colman McCarthy, a 50-mile-a-week bicycle commuter, is a columnist for The Washington Post Writers Group and a staff writer for The Washington Post.

PEANUTS

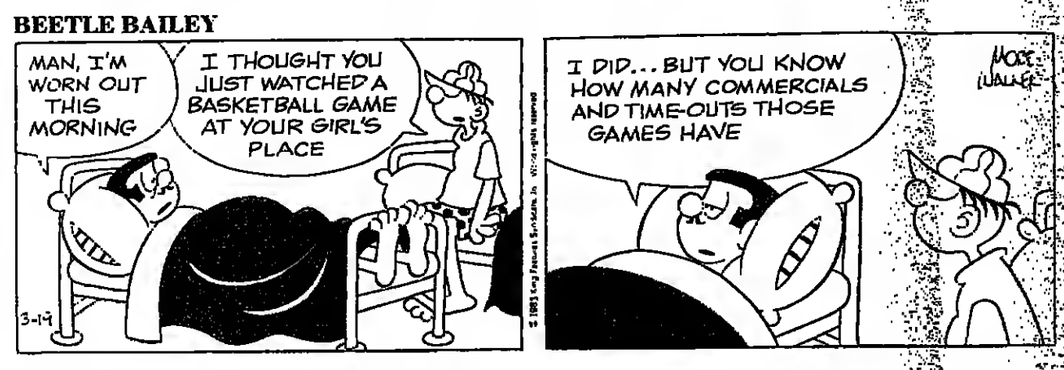


B.C.

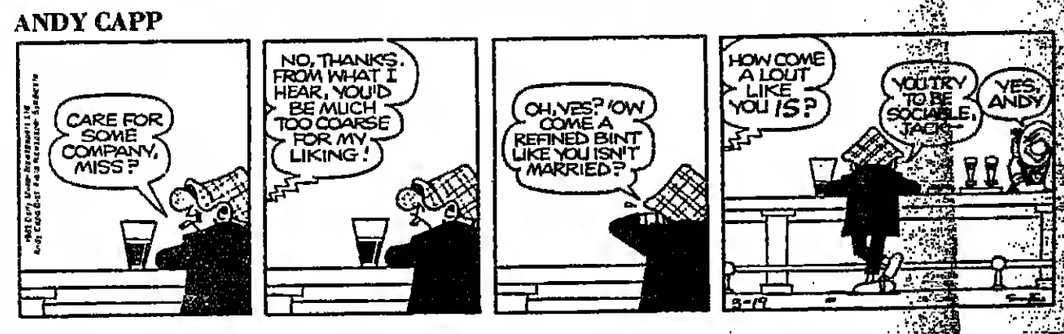
BLONDIE



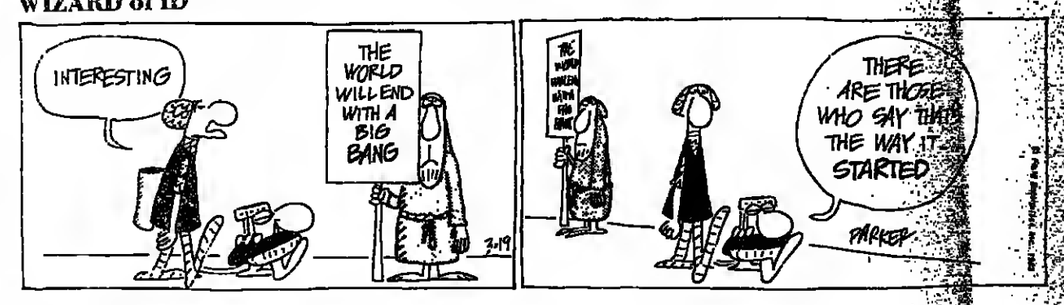
BEETLE BAILEY



ANDY CAPP



WIZARD of ID



REX MORGAN

JUMBLE THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME

by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

FINEK

KALCH

TENCCA

SHUBLE

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Answer: _____ _____ (Answers Monday)

Yesterday's Jumbles: NOBLE BAKED FOURTH IMPUGN
Answer: What knocking a ball through a window might be—"PANEFUL"

DENNIS THE MENACE

"JOEY ROLLS AROUND TOO MUCH SO I'M LETTING HIM SLEEP IN THE LOWER BUNK."

Imprimé par Offprint, 73 rue de l'Evangile, 75018 Paris

هكذا من الأصل

SPORTS

McKinney Clinches Ski Title For U.S. Sweep in World Cup

Reuters

FURANO, Japan — Tamara McKinney won the overall championship of World Cup skiing Friday, becoming the first American to win the women's title. It completed a U.S. sweep as Phil Mahre had already won the men's title.

McKinney, 20, clinched the title even though she finished a distant 12th in the season's final giant slalom race behind Hanni Wenzel of Liechtenstein.

"I tried not to think about the title and I tried to cope with one race at a time so that I could ski my best," said McKinney, winner of six individual events in the World Cup this year.

Only three times since the World Cup was founded in 1967 have the men and women champions been compatriots. Karl Schranz and Gertrud Gabl won both titles for Austria in 1969, and Wenzel and her brother Andreas repeated the feat for Liechtenstein in 1980.

"This season has been long and very hard and I'll be very happy to take a vacation soon," McKinney said.

It was Wenzel's first World Cup victory since a slalom in Piancavallo, Italy, 15 months ago. It also ended any hopes Erika Hess still had of retaining the World Cup title.

"I'm delighted because it's my first win since December 1981," Wenzel said. "I have not won a race since then because it's very difficult to fight against the good young skiers." Wenzel was dogged by injury in the last two seasons.

"This victory wipes out too long a period of disappointments and reassures me in my decision to continue racing in 1984," the 26-year-old veteran said.

Hess needed to win both Friday's giant slalom and Saturday's slalom to threaten McKinney. But she managed only 10th place Friday on the difficult Furano course in northern Japan.

McKinney, who won the World Cup giant slalom title in 1981, said: "I was nervous till the end because Erika can excel on big occasions. Fortunately it's all over now."

Wenzel clocked a combined two minutes 31.23 seconds to win Friday's race by a comfortable 1.95 seconds from Fabienne Serrat of France. Maria Walliser of Switzerland was a further 22-hundredths of a second back in third place.

Wenzel built up a big lead in the first leg and was bettered in the second run only by Maria Epple of West Germany.

Hess should retain her World Cup slalom title but she was disappointed at giving up her overall crown.

"The weather has not been favorable for us this winter," she said. "It's a shame the season is ending like this."

Mahre, 25, tied up the men's overall title on March 7 when he won his first race of the season, a giant slalom in Aspen, Colorado. He won his second giant slalom the next day and had a chance of retaining his World Cup title in that discipline here Saturday.

But Ingemar Stenmark of Sweden, overall champion from 1976 to 1978, is chasing his seventh giant slalom crown and leads the series with 100 points. Max Julen of Switzerland is second (95), Mahre is third (93) and Pirmin Zurbriggen of Switzerland is fourth (90).

WOMEN'S GIANT SLALOM

1. Hanni Wenzel, Liechtenstein, 2:31.23.
2. Fabienne Serrat, France, 2:33.18
3. Maria Walliser, Switzerland, 2:33.40
4. Elisabeth Kirchler, Austria, 2:33.71
5. Carole Merle, France, 2:33.89
6. Cindy Nelson, U.S., 2:33.90
7. Olga Charvatova, Czechoslovakia, 2:34.06
8. Maria Epple, West Germany, 2:34.39
9. Perrine Pelen, France, 2:34.86
10. Erika Hess, Switzerland, 2:34.87
11. Michaela Gerg, West Germany, 2:34.93
12. Tamara McKinney, U.S., 2:34.98
13. Zoe Haas, Switzerland, 2:35.14
14. Irene Epple, West Germany, 2:35.30
15. Anni Kronbichler, Austria, 2:35.42

GIANT SLALOM STANDINGS
Final

1. McKinney, 120 points.
2. Nelson, 83
3. Maria Epple, 81
4. Hess, 78
5. Wenzel, 77
6. Serrat, 68
7. Irene Epple, 65
8. Anne-Flore Rey, France, 64
9. Kirchler, 46
10. Walliser, 48

OVERALL STANDINGS

1. McKinney, 210 points
2. Wenzel, 193
3. Hess, 192
4. Kirchler, 143
5. Walliser, 135
6. Irene Epple, 115
7. Nelson, 114
8. Charvatova, 110
9. Maria Epple, 108
10. Doris De Agostini, Switzerland, 96

The Associated Press

Tamara McKinney: World Cup champion.

Triangular Race to the Wire

Paris Stage Set for High Quality Rugby

By Bob Donahue
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — The suspense in Paris and Dublin this weekend has to do with more than who wins, although the two closing-day matches will determine first place in the Five Nations championship. The stage is set in Paris for a high quality of rugby.

But you never know. Will France and Wales bring it off? The French press offers hopeful forecasts of a rugby "apotheosis" at the Parc des Princes. Experienced last-minute scroungers of tickets say the feat is harder than usual.

A rugby crowd is a shrewd animal. It can howl and bay like fury, seeming to enjoy itself no end, and then disperse in something like indifference. The test of quality, former international referee Georges Domercq remarked recently, is whether the game brings a smile as you drive home.

The expert manner of the Welsh victory over previously unbeaten Ireland in Cardiff on the fourth of the annual five Saturdays, March 5, caused pleasure along with apprehension in France.

"So now it's just like the good old days again," exulted Jacques Fouroux, the 35-year-old French coach, referring to the joint Welsh-French supremacy of the middle and late '70s, when he was France's captain. "We'll have to play well to beat this Welsh team. We can."

France and Wales have both recovered that not-so-old look of world-beaters this season, although each has stumbled once — the young Welsh when they let England draw in Cardiff on Feb. 5, and the French when they helped Ireland beat them in Dublin on Feb. 19.

The upshot, in terms of the final standings, is a triangular race to the wire for first place. Wales finishes alone on top if it beats France, or if it draws while Ireland and England draw or England wins. France finishes alone on top if it beats Wales while Ireland draws or loses. Ireland's best hope is a first-place tie with Wales or France.

England goes into the Dublin match with a new scrumhalf, Nick Youngs, a new left wing, David Trick, and a captain, No. 8 John Scott, who has his reputation to restore after losing to Scotland at Twickenham. Still, after their first victory, the English know that several elderly Irish forwards are probably playing in their last championship match and mean to go out triumphant.

The prospect is for a do-or-die scramble, with goalkickers Ollie Campbell, the Irish flyhalf, and Dusty Hare, England's fullback, determining the outcome.

Campbell aside, the Five Nations stars are in Paris — Welsh scrumhalf Terry Holmes and French fullback Serge Blanco, but also tighthead props Robert Paparemborde and Graham Price, and French No. 8 Jean-Luc Joinel. The French backs form the best attacking unit the championship has seen in years. Wales, led by No. 8 Eddie Butler, showed cool tactical flair and discipline against Ireland.

So low was public regard for revamped Wales (five rookies, a new captain, a new coach) after the draw with England that its emphatic comeback — a surprise defeat of Scotland in Edinburgh, then the 23-9 demolition of Ireland in Cardiff — could seem to leave the Welsh with nothing to lose in Paris. The French, after throwing away their grand slam chances in Dublin, are under heavy pressure to win. That pressure equation could favor Wales.

Yet the Welsh are determined. The team was confined to its hotel instead of making the traditional Friday night trek to the Folies Bergère.

And the French have been brewing up an emotional apéritif to help make the pressure digestible. Two key players, prop Paparemborde, 34, and center Christian Belascain, 29, have announced that this is their last international match. (Captain Jean-Pierre Rives, who spoke of retirement earlier in the season, is now keeping his plans to himself.) It will also be the last match for popular veteran Roger Couderc, an emotional television sportscaster who will belie his public image if he doesn't cry on the air.

A New Zealand referee, Tom Doocey, will be in charge.

Watching at home — rooting for Wales, but with an eye on Blanco — will be Vivian Jenkins, who in 1934, playing for Wales against Ireland, was the first fullback of the modern era to score a try in an international match in Europe. Until recently fullbacks weren't supposed to score tries.

Blanco — "a great player," Jenkins says — is 24 and in his first international season as fullback (he played previously on the wing), and he already has three tries as fullback. He will break the French record for the position with his next one.

Scrumhalf Holmes has scored eight tries for Wales since 1978, three of them against France.

Jenkins is now 71 and retired as chief rugby correspondent of The Sunday Times in London. An American recalls seeing him smiling to himself as he walked along along Grange Road in Cambridge in 1977 after the touring United States national team beat Cambridge University. It wasn't because Jenkins is an Oxford man, he says. "It was a good game."

The Paris match will be seen in France at 3 P.M. French time, followed by the second half from Dublin; different relay arrangements have been made with the Benelux countries, Portugal, Tunisia, Morocco and the Ivory Coast. BBC Wales will carry the Paris match live starting at 2 o'clock British time, followed by highlights of the Dublin match. Viewers elsewhere in the British Isles will see highlights of the first half in Paris starting at 2:40, followed by the Dublin match live and highlights of the second half in Paris.

FIVE NATIONS STANDINGS

		W	D	L	Pts	PF	PA
1.	Wales	2	1	0	5	55	37
2.	France	2	0	1	4	54	52
—	Ireland	2	0	1	4	46	52
4.	Scotland	1	0	3	2	65	65
5.	England	0	1	2	1	40	54

Early Upsets Recorded in Basketball Tourneys

Notre Dame Out of NIT

United Press International

ROSEMONT, Illinois — The Northwestern Wildcats, playing in their first postseason game, used a second-half rally to score a 71-57 upset over Notre Dame Thursday night in the opening round of college basketball's National Invitation Tournament.

Art Aaron scored 14 of his 17 points in the second half to help carry Northwestern to its first victory over Notre Dame since 1960, snapping an eight-game losing streak to the Irish.

The Wildcats (17-12) also set a school record for most victories in a season.

Northwestern used a 13-2 scoring spurt to erase a 40-35 deficit with 14 minutes remaining and grab a 48-42 lead with 10:50 to go. Aaron hit three long-range shots during that drive.

Northwestern increased the lead to 14 points with four minutes to go and held off a Notre Dame comeback by converting free throws down the stretch.

Michael Jenkins and Jim Stack added 16 points each for Northwestern, which trailed at halftime, 32-28.

John Paxson led the Irish with 17, but was held to just 3 points in the second half and shot 6 of 18 in the game. Bill Varner added 16 for Notre Dame, which was making its third appearance in the NIT. Notre Dame finished at 19-10.

● At Blacksburg, Virginia, Perry Young scored 19 points and Reggie Steppe came off the bench for 18, including some clutch free throws, to carry Virginia Tech to an 85-79 victory over William & Mary. The triumph gave Virginia Tech a 23-10 record and school record for victories in a season. Dell Curry, who powered the Hokies during a key first-half run, had 14 points while Bobby Beecher added 13 and Keith Colbert 10.

● At Murray, Kentucky, Wake Forest broke a five-game losing streak with an 87-80 upset of Murray State. Wake Forest was led by Delaney Rudd with 18 points. Its biggest lead, 76-66, came on a tip-in by Anthony Teachey with 3:15 left. Wake Forest is 18-11 while Murray State, led by Ricky Hood's 23 points, finished 21-8.

● At Lincoln, Nebraska, Stan Cloudy scored 20 points and snared 14 rebounds to lead Nebraska over Tulane, 72-65. The Huskers increased their record to 20-9 for their fourth 20-victory season. Tulane finished 19-12.

● At Oxford, Mississippi, Carlos Clark scored 26 points and grabbed 11 rebounds to lead Mississippi to an 87-75 victory over Alabama State. The Rebels (18-11) went into a stall over the final four minutes, forcing the Hornets to foul.

West Virginia Defeated

United Press International

GREENSBORO, North Carolina — Led by Charles Fisher's seven free throws in the final 49 seconds, James Madison upset West Virginia, 57-50, Thursday night in the first round of East Regional of the NCAA basketball tournament.

James Madison, whose coach, Lou Campanelli, defended his team's deliberate style Wednesday after the West Virginia coach, Gale Catlett, branded it stall-ball, was to face North Carolina on Saturday.

The Dukes led at the half, 23-20. In the second half neither team could get more than a 5-point edge until Fisher, who led the Dukes with 13 points, began his string of free throws.

Fisher hit both ends of a 1-and-1 with 49 seconds to go to make it 51-46. He also sank a technical free throw with 30 seconds to go after West Virginia's Lester Rowe hung on the rim.

Fisher then hit another 1-and-1 to make it 54-46. West Virginia was led by Dale Blaney's 17 points but high-scoring guard Greg Jones was held to 6 points on 3-of-9 shooting.

West Virginia ended its season at 23-7 and James Madison improved to 20-10.

In the second game at Greensboro, Virginia Commonwealth went almost nine minutes in the second half without making a field goal but took full advantage at the foul line to beat LaSalle, 76-67. Virginia Commonwealth was to play Georgia in the second round. LaSalle's Steve Black scored 31 points.

● At Tampa, Florida, Steve Reid hit a 22-foot jumper with five seconds to play to lift Purdue to a 55-53 victory over Robert Morris in a Mideast Regional game. Reid's jumper rescued Purdue, which wasted a 13-point advantage. Robert Morris tied it, 53-53, with 3:27 to play on Tom Parks' follow-shot. Purdue was to meet Arkansas on Saturday.

In the second game, freshman Robert Tatum hit a 16-foot, off-balance jumper at the buzzer to give Ohio University a 51-49 victory over Illinois State. The victory sent the Bobcats (23-8) into the second round against Kentucky on Saturday.

● At Houston, Len Bias' jumper from the top of the key climaxed a Maryland rally and gave the Terrapins a 52-51 victory over Tennessee-Chattanooga in the Midwest Regional contest. Maryland trailed, 30-18, at halftime and by 9 points with 3:51 left but Adrian Branch pulled the Terps within 51-50 with 67 seconds left.

Branch scored 22 for the Terrapins (20-9) who were to meet Houston in the second round. The Mocasins were led by Gerald Wilkens and Stanford Strickland with 11 points each.

In the second game, Lamont Robinson scored 20 points and Tom Sewell added 19 to help Lamar continue its NCAA tournament giant-killing tradition with a 73-50 upset of Alabama. Lamar, champions of the Southland Conference with a 23-7 record, has been in four NCAA tournaments and has won its first-round game every time. The Cardinals were looking for another upset Saturday against Villanova in the second round.

● At Boise, Idaho, Craig Ehlo scored 18 points and Washington State dominated the boards for a 62-52 decision over Weber State in a West Regional opener. Ehlo scored 12 points in the second half to keep the Cougars ahead after Aaron Haskins scored 10 of his 13 points for a 32-24 halftime lead. Bryan Pollard scored 13 points for Washington State (23-6), which held a 41-23 rebounding edge and was to play Virginia on Saturday.

In the later game, freshman Manuel Hendrix hit back-to-back free throws and followed with a lay-up in the final two minutes to lead Utah to a 52-49 victory over Illinois. Hendrix and Peter Williams each scored 14 points for Utah, sending the Western Athletic Conference champions into Saturday's second round against UCLA.

SPORTS BRIEFS

NFL Raiders Press Damage Claim

LOS ANGELES (NYT) — An executive of the Los Angeles Raiders testified Thursday in the damages phase of the team's antitrust case against the National Football League that the Raiders lost millions of dollars in television and radio revenues during the time the team was prevented from moving from Oakland.

Al LoCasale, an assistant to Al Davis, the Raiders' managing general partner, told the jury of six women in U.S. District Court that although the Raiders had full-season radio and preseason television contracts worth $2,674,000 for 1980, 1981 and 1982, the team could have signed contracts worth as much as $6.75 million for the same period. Susan Ullston, an attorney representing the league, called LoCasale's projections "astronomically high numbers."

The Raiders had attempted to move to Los Angeles in 1980 but did not move until last July, two months after this same jury decided that the league had violated antitrust laws by blocking the move. The Raiders' damage claim increased to $23.25 million after Judge Harry Pregerson allowed the team to seek an additional $3.25 million for expenses not included in the original claim.

Sprinter Floyd Enters NFL Draft

HOUSTON (UPI) — Stanley Floyd, a former NCAA sprint champion, has officially made himself available for the National Football League draft next month.

"I'm looking at this time in my life for new challenges," Floyd said. "I don't feel the challenge in track like I used to. I'm looking every day towards football."

Applying to enter the NFL draft eliminates any chance Floyd has of competing in the 1984 Olympic Games in Los Angeles. Floyd said he would like to play for the New Orleans Saints or the New England Patriots.

Juventus, Hamburg Kept Apart

ZURICH (Reuters) — Juventus of Italy and Hamburg of West Germany stayed on a collision course in European soccer when they were kept apart in the Champions Cup semifinal draw made here Friday.

Juventus, which beat Aston Villa in the last round, was paired with Widzew Lodz of Poland, and Hamburg was drawn against Real Sociedad of Spain. If the ties go according to form Juventus and Hamburg will meet in the final at Athens on May 25. The two-leg semifinals in all three European competitions will be played on April 6 and 20.

In the Cup Winners Cup, Real Madrid travels to meet Austria Vienna while Aberdeen of Scotland entertains Waterschei of Belgium. In the UEFA Cup, Benfica of Portugal meets Universitatea Craiova of Romania in Lisbon, while Anderlecht of Belgium travels to play Bohemians of Czechoslovakia.

3 Share New Orleans Golf Lead

NEW ORLEANS (UPI) — Jay Haas, Mark Hayes and Curt Byrum all shot 4-under-par 68s Thursday to tie for the lead after the first round of the New Orleans Open golf tournament.

Seven golfers, including rookie Tze-Chung Chen, shot 3-under-par 69s to finish the round a stroke behind the leaders. Chen was tied with Bob Murphy, Jim Simons, Mark McNulty, Greg Powers, Doug Tewell and Bill Rogers.

The winner of the tournament at the 7,080-yard, par-72 course at the Lakewood Country Club will receive $72,000.

Hawks Obtain Smith on Waivers

ATLANTA (AP) — Randy Smith, the free-agent guard who was placed on waivers Tuesday by San Diego, was acquired Friday by the Atlanta Hawks, the National Basketball Association club announced.

Stan Kasten, the Hawks general manager, said: "We had an understanding with San Diego and Randy. Our present contract with him is only for the rest of this season."

At San Diego, Smith had a record 906 consecutive game appearances. He was to join the Hawks in Cleveland for Friday night's game. San Diego was paid an undisclosed amount in the deal.

39 Entrants in Federation Cup

ZURICH (UPI) — A record 39 nations have entered the 1983 Federation Cup women's tennis tournament, organizers here announced. The finals are scheduled for July 17-24, with seven qualifying matches July 7 to reduce the field to 32.

"This is the first time in history that we will have qualifying matches," said Paolo Angeli, executive director of the event and a member of the management committee of the International Tennis Federation.

The defending champion U.S. team has definitely entered Martina Navratilova and Andrea Jaeger, leaving other places open to players such as Chris Evert Lloyd and Pam Shriver. The draw for the event, the women's equivalent of the men's Davis Cup, has been scheduled June 7.

WCT Tennis Surprise in Munich

MUNICH (UPI) — Mark Dickson, the unseeded American who defeated Ivan Lendl in the first round of this WCT tennis tournament, knocked out Kevin Curren on Friday, 7-6, 6-4, for a place in the semifinals. He joined Wojtek Fibak and Bill Scanlon in the last four.

NHL Standings

	W	L	T	Pts.	GF	GA
WALES CONFERENCE						
Patrick Division						
y-Philadelphia	45	19	8	98	294	208
y-NY Islanders	37	24	12	86	270	210
y-Washington	36	22	14	86	278	253
y-NY Rangers	31	31	9	71	279	265
New Jersey	14	46	13	41	203	308
Pittsburgh	14	49	8	40	233	347
Adams Division						
y-Boston	45	18	8	98	294	201
y-Montreal	37	22	13	87	314	255
y-Buffalo	35	28	12	82	279	251
y-Quebec	31	30	11	73	310	302
Hartford	17	49	6	40	232	366
CAMPBELL CONFERENCE						
Norris Division						
y-Chicago	43	20	9	95	300	246
y-Minnesota	38	19	15	91	294	251
St. Louis	32	36	14	65	258	286
Toronto	22	35	12	58	299	288
Detroit	20	37	15	55	234	290
Smythe Division						
x-Edmonton	42	20	11	95	381	288
Calgary	29	33	10	68	293	290
Los Angeles	26	34	11	63	271	306
Vancouver	26	34	11	63	261	279
Winnipeg	27	37	8	62	266	303

x-clinched division title
y-clinched playoff berth

Thursday's Results

Washington 2, Boston 1 (Gustafsson 2 (21); Krushelnyski (20))
Philadelphia 6, Montreal 4 (Sitter (40), Gorence (7), Fiutchori (25), Holmgren (17), Propp (35), Sinisalo (18); Gremblay (29), Shutt (31), Walter (28), Robinson (12))
New York Islanders 9, New Jersey 5 (Bossy 3 (53), Morrow (4), Kelfur (5), Gillies 2 (20), Trottier (31), Langevin (41; Brunswell (3), Macmillan (16), Cameron (3), Antonovich (7), Lormer (20))
Los Angeles 4, Quebec 3 (Dionne 2 (57), Smith (9), Taylor (16); Tardif 2), Cote (11), Goulet (53))

NBA Standings

	W	L	Pct.	GB
EASTERN CONFERENCE				
Atlantic Division				
x-Philadelphia	55	9	.859	—
Boston	44	20	.688	11
New Jersey	42	24	.636	14
New York	35	30	.538	20½
Washington	29	35	.453	26
Central Division				
Milwaukee	43	22	.662	—
Atlanta	34	32	.515	9½
Detroit	29	37	.439	14½
Chicago	23	43	.348	20½
Cleveland	17	48	.262	26
Indiana	17	49	.258	26½
WESTERN CONFERENCE				
Midwest Division				
San Antonio	42	25	.627	—
Denver	37	30	.552	5
Dallas	34	33	.507	8
Kansas City	32	33	.492	9
Utah	25	42	.373	17
Houston	11	55	.167	30½
Pacific Division				
Los Angeles	47	16	.746	—
Phoenix	40	27	.597	9
Portland	37	29	.561	11½
Seattle	37	29	.561	11½
Golden State	26	42	.373	24
San Diego	21	46	.313	28

x-clinched playoff berth

Thursday's Results

Dallas 120, Indiana 105 (Blackman 34, Aguirre 23; Knight 27, Kellogg 17)
San Antonio 111, San Diego 101 (Gervin 28, Banks 24; Cummings 23, Brooks 19)
Phoenix 125, Houston 99 (Lucas 23, Macy 22; Bailey 17, Leavell 15)

Exhibition Baseball

Thursday's Games

Houston 8, Atlanta 5
Cincinnati 13, Baltimore 10 (10 innings)
Los Angeles 5, Minnesota 3
Toronto 4, New York (NL) 1
Philadelphia 5, Boston 4, 8 innings, rain
San Diego 5, San Francisco 2
Chicago (NL) 8, Seattle SS 7
Cleveland 7, California 6
Oakland SS 4, Milwaukee 2
New York 8, Montreal 5

Transactions

FOOTBALL
National Football League

MIAMI—Signed Duriel Harris, receiver to a three-year contract.

ST. LOUIS CARDINALS—Added Guy Boliaux, linebacker, and Dewayne Jett, wide receiver, to their roster.

United States Football League

ARIZONA—Signed Hollis Hall, defensive back and Dwight Henninger, nose tackle. Released Lee Wilson, defensive back and Todd Campbell, nose tackle.

HOCKEY
National Hockey League

WINNIPEG—Recalled Normand Dupont, left wing, from Sherbrooke of the American Hockey League.

Spinks Favored to Defeat Braxton

By Michael Katz
New York Times Service

ATLANTIC CITY, New Jersey — Dwight Braxton, who has been fighting all his life but boxing for less than five years, was to meet Michael Spinks, who has had to battle his emotions lately, in a 15-round bout Friday night to reduce to one the number of world light-heavyweight champions.

It should be a grand fight between champions with contrasting styles, and it will make the 175-pound title only the second in boxing to be unified (Marvin Hagler holds the unified middleweight championship). Spinks, the World Boxing Association champion, is a 7-5 favorite over the World Boxing Council champion.

Spinks, undefeated in 22 professional fights with 16 knockouts, had a big edge in experience over Braxton, 19-1-1 with 12 knockouts, as a pro, but who has won 18 straight since almost quitting the sport. Spinks had 100 amateur fights, winning 93, and he won a 1976 Olympic gold medal. Braxton had no amateur fights, but that discounts his battles on the streets of Camden, New Jersey.

Spinks, the 26-year-old soft-spoken younger brother of Leon Spinks, the former heavyweight champion, said he was "not sure" of how the death of his common-law wife, Sandra Massey, in an automobile crash last Jan. 7, would affect him. Spinks is left to raise a 2-year-old daughter, Michelle. He has broken into tears on several occasions during interviews, most recently Monday evening.

The next day, Butch Lewis, the promoter who has directed Spinks's career, asked interviewers not to bring up the subject.

"Monday night, after the reporter left, Michael took a cold shower and a half-hour later seemed composed again," said William Lee, one of his trainers. "We talked about it, and I don't think it'll be a problem Friday night."

Spinks also was upset when his brother was stopped in six rounds by Carlos De Leon earlier this month. He said, "Butch and I discussed this long ago, when Leon would be on me because he could fight no more."

Additionally, Spinks has been concerned with weight. The 6-foot-2½-inch fighter — almost 8 inches taller than Braxton, who at 5-6¾ is the shortest light-heavyweight champion in history — has been talking seriously of moving up into the cruiserweight or heavyweight divisions. He has been wearing a rubber corset in training to help him make the 175-pound limit.

On Friday he weighed-in at 173 pounds, while Braxton weighed-in at 174 pounds.

The 30-year-old Braxton, who finally seems to have recovered from the cold that bothered him for almost two weeks, has more to prove. While Spinks was winning his Olympic gold medal, Braxton was in prison, doing five and a half years for armed robbery. The announced purses for each champion is $2.1 million, although they are guaranteed only $1.6 million each.

"I never dreamed that high until I got back into democratic society," Braxton said.

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(Continued From Back Page)

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ART BUCHWALD

The U.S. Garage Sale

WASHINGTON — The U.S. government is continuing its garage sale. First James Watt announced he was going to sell off a lot of federal land that we didn't need, and now the White House has announced President Reagan's plans to sell the U.S. Weather Service. The reason given, of course, is to save money and involve the private sector in activities that it might perform as well or better than the federal government.

The irony of the decision is that while most Americans always complain about the weather, I've never heard anyone gripe about the U.S. Weather Service. It was one of the few services the government provided that worked well, whether you were on land, sea or in the air.

I have no objection to Mr. Reagan selling off our weather satellites and ground stations to private enterprise, but the big question is how would a company make any money on the weather?

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A weather analyst with Merrill Lynch told me he thought the profits were there, provided that enough people were willing to pay for a forecast.

"The company would have to set up a rate card for different types of weather," he told me. "For example, if you wanted to find out what the weather would be like tomorrow in your own town it might cost you a dollar. If you wanted to know what the weather was like in another area, it would be $3 a prediction. And if you wanted the weather profile for the entire United States, it would be $10."

"What about hurricanes and blizzards?"

"I believe hurricanes and blizzards would be worth $25. Tornado warnings would be $50, and there would be a surcharge for any predictions coming out of Canada."

"Why would someone pay for a weather forecast if they could get it free on television?"

"No company would buy the weather satellites unless it was assured that they would be the sole distributor of weather information. The TV stations would have to pay substantial fees for the service if they're going to transmit this copyrighted information to their viewers for nothing."

"Whom do you foresee as the large users of the private weather service?"

"The government will probably be the number one customer. They need weather information for planes, ships, and when the Queen of England visits the West Coast. I predict the large government contracts for weather will pay for the system, and everything after that will be profit."

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"If the government is going to pay millions of dollars for the service, why don't they just keep it, instead of selling it off?"

"The president wants the government out of as many things as possible. His philosophy is that the federal weather forecasters should get off the people's backs. He doesn't believe some Washington bureaucrat should be telling the farmers in Nebraska they're in for a hailstorm."

"What worries me," I said, "is that if a private company takes over the weather service it might tend to predict better weather than is actually coming, just to attract new subscribers."

"The company might at the beginning. But if they're wrong too many times, the customer will just cancel out on them, and tune in to the BBC, for their weather reports."

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"What do you think President Reagan will unload after the weather satellites?"

"The rumor on Wall Street is that he might sell the U.S. Coast Guard to the private sector. But no one has been able to confirm it. On the other hand, it makes a lot of economic sense. The Coast Guard is a big drain on the budget, and the federal government shouldn't be in the business of saving lives, particularly when they don't charge for it."

Marx in Miniature

Reuters

BEIJING — A 22-year-old Shanghai textile worker has marked the centenary of Karl Marx's death by engraving the full text of his Communist Manifesto on a piece of ivory the size of a matchbox. The China Daily newspaper reported that Qi Xing squeezed more than 20,000 Chinese characters onto the 50-by-25-millimeter (2-by-1-inch) block.

Kevin Kline — One of a New Breed

Enter, singing, the Pirate King:

Oh better far to be like me, and do
a Broadway show or three,
And win a Tony award or two, and
make the movie version, too.
In "Sophie's Choice" I was
obscene,
And now that "Pirates" is on the
screen,
I'll probably make a film of
"Nine"
'Cause I'm the wondrous Kevin
Kline."

— From "Forbidden Broadway," ©1983 Gerard Alessandrini, to the tune of "I Am a Pirate King"

By Megan Rosenfeld
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The wondrous Kevin Kline sat in a hotel chair, looking more uncomfortable than glorious. The sleek and dashing handsomeness he evokes on stage and screen has somehow disappeared, replaced by a soft-spoken Jewish-Catholic boy of 35, who has such a gift that people even remember his auditions 10 years later.

After a decade of theater credits, which gets you respect but no complimentary champagne in the hotel, he is suddenly "hot," newly visible as the extravagantly theatrical Pirate King in the movie of "The Pirates of Penzance" and as the darkly handsome lover of "Sophie's Choice."

At this point, when he can still go to a restaurant or a ball game without being recognized and people still confuse him with Calvin Klein, he regards his growing renown with a mixture of delight and anxiety.

"I want to have my cake and eat it, too," he said. "I want to be famous enough that I have a shot at the best scripts, on the stage and on film. Unfortunately, the price you have to pay for that is a certain degree of pain."

There are those who predict he will be the finest actor in America. It is a prediction not made lightly — not by the new fans, like the high-school girls in the balcony at a recent benefit screening of "Pirates," who applauded tentatively when his name flashed on the screen before the film and screamed when it came on at the end, nor by the directors and producers who are beckoning from the golden avenues of Hollywood.

Dudley M. Brooks, The Washington Post

Kevin Kline: Film fame after a decade on the stage.

They are the ones who are going to have a hard time with Kevin Kline because he doesn't want to be what they want him to be. He is one of the new breed of serious actors — like Meryl Streep, who plays opposite him in "Sophie's Choice," or William Hurt, co-star of "The Big Chill," Kline's latest movie — who want the glory but not the fame and who are trying to bargain with the system, to get the great parts without playing the part of movie stars. It's not just the hype machine, which they find bas little to do with the craft of acting, but practicality as well. "When you lose your anonymity," he said, "you lose a valuable tool for an actor — to be able to observe without people acting funny."

"I saw him at Juilliard in 'A School for Scandal,'" recalled Alan Schneider, who directed him in the play "Loose Ends." "I remember going to see him afterwards and saying, 'Kevin, you can do anything.' It's very hard to find a young leading man in the American theater — the last one was Chris Plummer. He can be the finest actor in the American theater." Schneider would like to direct Kline in "Hamlet."

"He's a man that has just begun," said Alan Pakula, director of "Sophie's Choice." "As the saying goes, 'You ain't seen nothin' yet.'" Pakula already has another film in mind for Kline.

Kline calls forth such superlatives because he combines the best technique, which he learned at Juilliard and refined over four years of touring in repertory with The Acting Company, with emotional depth and wit — not to mention good looks and what Pakula calls "wonderful old-fashioned glamour." Directors love him because he is willing to take risks and because he surprises them. "A lot of actors hate me because I make such demands on them," said Schneider. "Kevin made demands on me."

"One thing I like about him is that he's not afraid to make fun of his own persona in public," said Pakula. "He's one of the few cases of actor's narcissism who brings out affectionate feelings, and that's because whatever extravagant thing he's doing, he never takes space away from anyone else. Whenever I need a good laugh, I can call him up and even if he's not there, I can listen to the message on his answering machine, and it will cheer me up."

Poor Kevin Kline. He likes the attention, but be doesn't want to appear immodest. He doesn't believe that actors should talk about themselves, but he feels he must, to help sell his products.

The fates have conspired to push him center stage, but he has not yet achieved the kind of instant recognition he so fears. "Recently," he said wryly, "I was calling someone at a hotel in New York, and they weren't there so I asked the operator to take a message: 'Just say Kevin Kline called.' She says 'Not THE Kevin Kline!' And I said, 'Well, I don't know, who do you mean?' And she said, 'The pants guy.'"

Although be's had his share of awards, Kline said that they are one of his least favorite parts of show business. The question be hated most on a recent trip to Los Angeles (during which he spent several evenings picking up awards for Meryl Streep) was: Do you think you will get an Academy Award nomination for "Sophie's Choice?"

"I really didn't expect one. I think my part in that movie is funny in a way — mind you I'm not crazy about what I did — I thought, gee, it would be great if I could sneak a little nomination in because it is very flashy, a great part — but the movie's not built around Nathan. And it's too big a part to be in the supporting category. So anyway I did not expect a nomination . . . I really didn't expect it. And I didn't get it! One of those terrible expectations that were fulfilled."

Kline is waiting to decide what will be next, staying in New York, reading scripts and books and practicing the piano. He is not married, although he has had long-term relationships with actresses Patti LuPone and Mary Beth Hurt.

Meanwhile, he is where he wants to be. Now — whatever he's been doing — all he has to do is keep doing it.

PEOPLE

Jay Loses TV-AM Post

Peter Jay, former British ambassador to the United States, has resigned as chairman of TV-AM, Britain's new commercial breakfast television station, less than seven weeks after it went on the air. After a boardroom struggle prompted by poor audience ratings, Jay, 45, announced his decision to step down, recommending that he be replaced by another board member, **Lord Marsh**, a former cabinet minister and British Rail chief. Despite its lineup of television stars, including **David Frost**, the channel's peak audience was 400,000 for the week ending March 6, compared to the 1.7 million showing of BBC's "Breakfast Time," which was launched mid-January. The station's top two female presenters, **Anna Ford** and **Angela Rippon**, joined a demonstration of 20 staffers outside the London studio after Friday morning's show. "If we were opening a supermarket, we wouldn't expect to be making a profit after six weeks," said Ford. "There has been a great deal of treachery in the company." "Peter Jay is being made a scapegoat and he isn't the man who should be going," said Rippon.

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The actor **James Garner** beat a $2.2-million damage suit that was brought by a man he admitted punching during a golf tournament, then thanked the jury in Salinas, California, by signing autographs. **William A. Stewart**, 35, of Laguna Beach, California, who bad claimed he suffered mental anguish and public ridicule after being punched by Garner at the Bing Crosby tournament two years ago, said he was "very surprised" that he lost. Stewart, who was not awarded any money, added that he thought Garner won because "everybody likes him."

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Cathy Evelyn Smith, 35, a part-time rock singer who was once quoted as saying she injected the comedian **John Belushi** with a cocaine-heroin "speedball," has been indicted in his death in Los Angeles, according to her lawyer, **Brian Greenspan**. Canadian officials issued a warrant Friday for Smith in response to a U.S. request for her extradition to stand trial in Los Angeles, where Belushi died last year. The warrant, citing one charge of murder and 13 counts of administering drugs, was presented to Greenspan in Toronto. Smith told The Toronto Sun that she would surrender voluntarily to authorities if an arrest warrant was issued. "They're trying to find a scapegoat. It's no big deal. I'll just turn myself in," she said. Smith, believed to be the last person to have seen Belushi alive, left the United States for Toronto, her hometown, shortly after the comedian's death at age 33 on March 5, 1982.

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A teen-age soldier who took home the 50-ton Chieftain tank he had been learning to drive was allowed to return to duty, according to the British Ministry of Defense. **Philip Maton**, 19, is back driving a tank in military exercises in West Germany with his unit, said a ministry spokesman. "No disciplinary action has been taken against him." His mother, **Diane**, 36, said she was "very relieved." Maton had been under "close arrest" since Feb. 18, after driving the tank 80 miles to his home in Basingstoke, Hampshire.

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In Los Angeles, oil heir **J. Paul Getty 3d**, who suffered a severe stroke two years ago, has settled a lawsuit against his father and accepted an undisclosed amount of money, the young man's attorney said. **Superior Court Judge Bruce Geernaert** approved the settlement but ordered both parties to keep the terms of the agreement confidential. "It was settled on the terms we wanted," the younger Getty's attorney, **Edward Shaban**, said. "The settlement provides support for the plaintiff by his father at whatever reasonable levels are required by his condition. It cannot be accurately measured or expressed by dollars. It can only be accurately expressed in terms of the principle that the father agreed to support the son."

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Sarah Caldwell, founder and artistic director of the Boston Opera, was named artistic director of The New Opera Company of Israel, which will be inaugurated next August. **Mayor Shlomo Lahat** of Tel Aviv made the announcement on a visit to New York and said the company will fill the void created by the demise of the original Opera Company of Israel a year ago.

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